

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. 41

CHARLOTTE, N. C., NOVEMBER 5, 1931

No. 10

Why Didn't I Buy When Prices Were Low?

You have seen him—the man who comes around when the Stock Market is booming and remarks with tears in his voice: "Why didn't I buy 'em when they were low. I thought of buying a block of Consolidated X at 22. Now it is 175. I might have been rich."

And you laughed at him and his futile complaints of lost opportunity.

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The man who waits—well, he is going to be the man who says "If I had only ——— ——— ———"

Let's Talk It Over.

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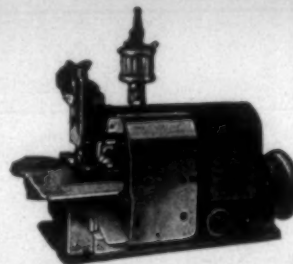
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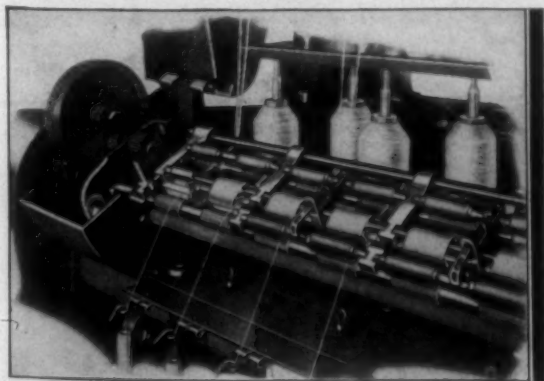
FIGURES FOR RAPIERS

These days the prize is industrial success instead of human life, but the fight goes on just the same.

Today's winning weapons are low cost figures, made possible by superior equipment and keener management.

There is, for example, a certain mill which recently replaced its old spinning with 45,824 Whitin-Casablancas long draft spindles. They reduced their spinning and

Showing simplicity of Whitin-Casablancas Long Draft System. It can be easily applied to old frames.



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CHARLOTTE, N. C., NOVEMBER 5, 1931

No. 10

Where Does Freedom of Speech End and License Begin?*

BY DAVID CLARK

WHEN Hill Hunter invited me to address you, I, at first, thought that he wished me to discuss some phase or activity of Rotary International, but he stated that he would prefer a discussion of the textile industry.

Later he requested that I follow somewhat the same theme as I used in a recent address at Dartmouth University, and which I have used in numerous editorials and I shall comply with his request.

The subject of my address may be called "Where Does Freedom of Speech End and License Begin?"

I believe in freedom of speech and I hope that the day will never come when it is denied to citizens of this country.

If a man wants to hire a hall and express his disapproval of our form of government he should be allowed to do so provided he does not advocate the overthrow of our government by violence or seek to incite riot.

If he wishes to express his disbelief in God or to advocate free love or companionate marriage, he should be allowed to do so provided his language is within the bounds of decency.

I do not believe, however, that the term "free speech" can be stretched to permit a college or university professor to teach atheism, free love, communism or other insidious doctrines to the boys or girls intrusted to his care, or to present to them lecturers whose teachings are contrary to the ideas and ideals of the parents of the students and yet that is being done today in almost every college or university in the country.

The Kansas City Star well says, "The public which puts up the money to support a school, certainly has the right to supervision of what is done with the money. The fact that a man has a university appointment does not guarantee his judgment or make certain that some half-baked instructor, anxious for publicity, may not go beyond the bounds of decency in dealing with young pupils."

The Saturday Evening Post also says, "Professors are not a sacrosanct class. They have their weaklings, misfits, ignoramuses and irresponsibles. Not all school teachers, or even professors, are persons of superlative ability, special fitness, or even devotion . . . Academic vagaries

concern theories, lectures, ideas, questionnaires, articles, speeches and the like."

Teaching is a noble profession and I have an admiration for most of the men and women who are spending their lives educating the youth of this country, but you can recall very few educators who have ever left that profession and succeeded either in the business or political world. As a rule teachers are inclined to be impractical and visionary.

The late Chief Justice Taft, after experience at Yale University as a member of the law department faculty, said:

"I suppose there are a good many educators who know what they mean when they use strange words in educational vocabulary . . . I am very certain that were they called upon to define in any way by which anybody else could understand what they mean, there would be a stir in educational circles."

Chief Justice Chas. Evans Hughes recently gave expression to the following:

"Destructive forces now operating throughout the world may invoke the name of liberty, but their object is not to make men free, but to oppress; not to establish the self-government of a people, but the dictatorship of a class; not to promote the co-operative endeavor of a free community engaged in a common cause, but to secure an arbitrary control over the lives and liberties of others, albeit through new forms."

Leslie M. Shaw, secretary of the Treasury under Roosevelt said:

"Socialists, near-socialists, bolshevics, anarchists, I. W. W.'s, non-partisan leaguers, single taxers, and all the infernal bunch of disturbers and propagandists of class hatred, unintentionally led and reinforced by a large per cent of the teachers of political economy and sociology in our colleges and universities, seem bent upon nothing less than a revolution in both our form of government and our policy of government."

The educator is merely a servant of the people irrespective of his prominence in educational circles. If he is not willing to teach in conformity with ideals and in accord with the code of morals of those by whom he is employed he should seek other fields. His judgment is not necessarily superior to that of the people of the section in which he teaches.

A few years ago, Norman Thomas, Paul Blanshard,

*Address before Rotary Club of Greensboro, N. C.

Morris Hillquit and other radicals organized the Inter-collegiate Socialist League for the purpose of spreading socialism among the colleges. Their motto was and is, "Production for use, not profit." They found that the original name was a handicap as it showed too plainly the purpose of their organization and they changed it to League for Industrial Democracy, with, however, the same objectives. Their motto means that no profits should be made from any kind of manufacturing and that who operate manufacturing plants should receive as their sole compensation a Government dole of food and clothing and other necessities of life. It is the plan which is now in effect in Russia.

One of the annual reports of the League says:

"Blanshard and Lindsay, Thomas and Laidler, addressed some 52,000 students in 136 colleges and college conferences from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from Maine to Texas.

"We have maintained and increased our editorial news service which now goes to 130 labor, farm and college publications. Directly and through autonomous committees which we have set up, we have co-operated with the Passaic strike and other industrial struggles."

In an address before an annual meeting of the League, Paul Blanshard said:

"We must peg into the minds of the young while they are plastic. We must bring to the college students the most provocative speakers obtainable."

With the aid of their allies within the colleges they have persistently brought, to the students, lecturers with the most radical ideas.

During the World War there was a man in England who was convicted of treasonable actions and placed in jail for six months. When his country had its back to the wall he sought to aid the enemy. Since the war he has made a lucrative living lecturing as an atheist and advocate of free love.

He says, "I believe that when I die I shall rot and nothing of my ego shall survive."

He is opposed to any sanctity of marriage, and says "My view is that the State and the Law should take no notice of sexual relations apart from children, and that no marriage ceremony should be valid unless accompanied by a medical certificate of the woman's pregnancy. I should not regard physical infidelity as a very grave cause and should teach people that it is to be expected and tolerated." He also says "Young people should be encouraged to have sex experience before marriage."

Although a married man, he went to China accompanied by another woman, and openly lived with her while on that trip. He had the effrontery to take his paramour to a reception at a missionary college.

Those of you who are members of the American Legion will be interested to know that police had to be rushed to Ford Hall in Boston to quell a disturbance brought about as the result of remarks of Bertrand Russell relative to the American Army in the World War.

If this man, Bertrand Russell, had hired a hall in Greensboro and announced that he was to speak on atheism and free love, I can see no reason why there should have been any interference. Such have been a denial of free speech.

There is in your city, however, a college operated with funds which comes from the pockets of the citizens of North Carolina, most of whom believe in God and marriage.

From the homes of decent, God fearing people young and immature girls come to that institution and it is there that their habits and characters are to a large extent influenced and shaped.

One night about two years ago, these girls were called together and Bertrand Russell, traitor to his country, professed disbeliever in God, advocate and practitioner of free love, was presented to them as one of the world's greatest philosophers, as a man whose wisdom was great and to whose teachings heed should be paid.

The next night he was introduced to the students at Chapel Hill by Dr. Archibald Henderson and again presented as a great philosopher.

Disbelief in God is too old to be called a philosophy, and we have had traitors since the cave men first banded together for mutual protection.

The only philosophy ever enunciated by Bertrand Russell is that of free love, and that is nothing new because it has always been the philosophy of the pig and the dog. Go into the shacks of the lowest negroes in your city and you will find them practicing the Bertrand Russell philosophy in a manner and to an extent which should be exceedingly pleasing to him.

Had Bertrand Russell used a hall and expounded the philosophy of the pigs, the hound and the low class negro to the citizens of your community that would have been free speech, but when he was muscled into the presence of the young and immature sons and daughters of our citizens that went beyond free speech and became license.

Professors claim that addresses such as that of Bertrand Russell have no adverse effect upon students but after his address at Chapel Hill, the student paper, the Tar Heel Topics, said editorially:

"Much food for thought was contained in the lecture of Bertrand Russell, delivered here Tuesday night. His points were carefully but almost casually made, yet they left a profound impression.

"What Mr. Russell said can be chiefly characterized as common sense, the type of common sense which is the result of careful thinking and a long and full life. His ideas appeared unusually felicitous and acceptable because they were the ideas most of us hold—but either cannot or are afraid to express. We are delighted to hear someone set forth our thoughts, particularly a speaker who is acknowledged one of the foremost philosophers of our day."

The following week a student, evidently under the influence of the Bertrand Russell address, contributed the following to the same paper:

"Some people can't seem to realize that the days of purity, self-sacrificing, ideals and all that bunk are gone forever. We are living in a modern world—a world of 'get out of life what you can and let the devil take the hindmost.' Then too that phrase 'doubtful pleasures.' There is no such thing as evil or wickedness—merely the standards of the times in which one happens to be living.

"We have one thing to be thankful for: fewer and fewer people who possess the innate ability to think are going to church. Its a fine thing to tell children about love and righteousness; but when a boy goes to college, it is time that he woke up to the fact that he is a man. He will soon see that if he ever expects to get anything out of life, if he ever expects to enjoy the real things of life and make a lot of money, why he has got to climb the ladder of true success by stepping on the faces of others."

I do not think that the student went to Chapel Hill with any such ideas or that they are the ideas of their parents.

Norman Thomas, a former socialist candidate for president of the United States, a man who advocates the overthrow of the United States by violence was brought

to Duke University last spring by a professor whose record discloses that he was in the past connected with several socialistic movements, in fact, once ran for Congress upon that ticket in a Western State.

Norman Thomas was also carried to State College by Dr. Carl Taylor, who has been accused of the insidious teaching of socialism and atheism at that institution.

I am a college man, in fact, I hold four degrees, B.E., M.E., and C.E., from North Carolina State College, and M.E., from Cornell University, and served two years as a college instructor, but I know that in the business world there is more and more of a question mark being placed against the value of a college education. Eliminating the lawyer and doctor, who of necessity must attend, I believe you will find that a majority of the most successful and highly regarded men in many communities never attended college.

It is my opinion that an increasing number of young men are injured more than they are helped by the influences which come upon them during their college career as the result of the teachings of a few radical professors.

Twenty-five or thirty years ago a college education was designed to train the minds of young men, and its real objective was to teach them *how* to think but the modern idea seems to be to teach *what* to think.

In almost every college and university there are professors who are members of the Intercollegiate Socialist League now, as a blind, called the League for Industrial Democracy. They are loyal to that organization and are constantly using their class rooms in an effort to secure converts to their cause.

Freeman Hopwood, of the American Association for the Advancement of Atheism, said in an address:

"The beauty of it is that we have so many atheists in the college faculties of America. They encourage the students all they can. As the movement grows the professors will become more and more open in their private beliefs."

Knowing that some of the people who support the colleges through taxes would become resentful of the teachings of radical professors they have now formed a protective organization or union known as the American Association of University Professors.

One of the professors of the Ohio State University went over to India and securing a loin cloth and a goat seated himself beside Mahatma Ghandi and joined in abuse of England.

When the trustees of Ohio State University employed another in his place, the professors' union blacklisted that institution.

Hundreds of college professors have been dropped from various colleges during the past two years but I have never heard of a protest being filed except in the case of those of known radical tendencies.

In defense of the radical and socialist teachings, college authorities claim that students should have and are given both sides of every question in equal proportions but such statements are usually false. Not only are both sides not given an equal volume but after a conservative address the professor usually seeks to refute the arguments of the speaker, whereas after an address by a radical he emphasizes the points made.

A short time ago I was invited to address the students at Dartmouth University, Hanover, N. H., upon "Labor Conditions in Cotton Mills," and I was told that both sides of the subject were being given the students, but I happened to see the appointment book and found that I was the sole speaker upon the conservative side as

against eight union and communist speakers upon the other.

I believe in free speech but when professors use their class rooms to spread doctrines of socialism and communism, free speech has ended and license has begun.

Among the alumni of every college or university are men of such rabid loyalty that they consider it treason to suggest that everything and everyone at their alma mater is not one hundred per cent perfect.

Such men become greatly incensed when you suggest that improper ideas are being given to students and it is behind them that the radical professors find protection and security.

It is my idea that a son who seeks to deny the presence of a cancer upon the body of his mother and wishes to fight anyone who advocates its removal is no more loyal to her than the son who admits its presence and seeks the services of a surgeon.

The majority of college professors are doing the work for which they are paid and deserve the respect and admiration of the public. A small minority are teaching insidious doctrines and trying to make converts to socialism and communism, and while doing so are hiding behind a false cry of the right of free speech and being protected by alumni who have a peculiar idea of the necessity of loyalty to their alma mater.

Cotton Goods Less Active

"The volume of business has slackened somewhat this week but still sales have run 132 per cent of production. This has applied to most departments, with colored goods making a particularly good showing. There has been a splendid demand for chambrays in various constructions, the demand has continued good on sheets and pillow cases, and we have noted a better demand for towels, as well as for many other fabrics. The most encouraging feature in the market has been a more general demand on most fabrics, and more numbers have worked into a position where it is difficult to supply needed deliveries, says the weekly letter of the Hunter Mfg. & Commission Co.

"While undoubtedly the warm weather, which has prevailed over the country, has affected retail sales this month, department stores report exceptionally good business on those days when the weather has been cooler and more seasonable. Reports from the Federal Reserve Bank in the New York district show that department stores sales in the Metropolitan area over the first thirteen shopping days of October were only 8 per cent smaller than in the corresponding period of 1930, a more favorable showing than was made in the two preceding months. Retailers realize that prices are low, that certain staple merchandise is none too plentiful, and buyers are now beginning to plan for January sales.

"That there has been genuine improvement over the previous month can be seen from the last statements of the Federal Reserve Banks, which show that currency has now begun to return to the banks for the first time since the week ended September 16. Moreover, this country's net loss of gold was the smallest reported in six weeks. Conditions in many industries could well be described in the terms used by the presidents of two of the leading steel organizations when referring to their own field. They feel that their own commodity has been thoroughly and excessively deflated, that there has been a definite improvement in sentiment and, without making any predictions, they are both cautiously cheerful concerning the outlook."

Bleaching and Finishing of Cotton Piece Goods *

BY R. S. WHEELER

Superintendent of Crystal Springs Bleachery, Chickamauga, Ga.

WHEN requested to present this paper, I was admonished by your secretary to make it short. I shall be governed accordingly and, therefore, must necessarily omit many details.

At the outset, it is assumed that you have an adequate supply of pure fresh water. This is absolutely essential in the finishing of cotton piece goods.

The process of finishing naturally begins in the grey room where the goods are received from the mill. Here the goods can be only casually inspected as they are laid out for sewing, but if any imperfections are found, the goods should be held out and report made to the proper authorities. Closer co-operation between the grey mill and finishing plants would work to their mutual advantage. In our plant we were dyeing some goods from the bale and at about the center of a cut a slug some three inches long by two inches wide suddenly showed up and before the machine could be stopped the slug had entered the nips and damaged the roll some \$35.00 to \$50.00. In opening up some goods the other day it was found that the quality was about the same as from any other mill, but some one had marked the yardage with indelible pencil in large figures two to three yards from the end of each piece, resulting in a loss of some two per cent to the mill, as of course the marks must be cut off.

As the goods are laid out they are sewed end to end in a continuous length, the length depending on the weight of goods and size of kier. The writer does not feel that this is quite the proper place to advertise any particular line, but for "the good of the order" he feels constrained to state that in his opinion the Merrow Machine Company has gone a long way toward overcoming some of the trouble experienced in the grey room. The sewing machines which they are now offering the trade, giving a butted seam, reduce the seconds and the seam stays with you to the end.

After the ends are sewed, the goods are then ready for processing. If to be singed, they are taken to the singer, either a flame or rotary plate singer. They are run from the singer through a quench box, containing either hot water or some desizing agent, and dropped into the bins where they are left over night. Goods not to be singed are pulled directly into the bleach house through a washer, preferably containing hot water, where they are left to lie over night. From the wetout or steep bins, the goods are thoroughly washed and given a grey sour consisting of sulphuric acid two to three degrees waddle, squeezed, run directly over reels through a washer, and fed into kier through kier pilers. The kier charge is made up of caustic and soda ash, two to three per cent caustic, one to one and one-half per cent soda ash, figured on the weight of the goods, and any other assistant the bleacher may care to use. It is a universally recognized fact that the kier boil is the very foundation of a good bleach. Unless you get a good bottom

you cannot hope to have a good white. Manufacturers catering to the bleaching trade have long since recognized this fact. There is hardly a salesman calling on the trade that does not have some remedy for kier trouble.

They grey sour plays a most important part in the preparation of the cloth for the kier. In many instances it is possible to get satisfactory results with one boil, whereas otherwise two boils would be necessary. While getting up pressure, the vent on the kier should be left open so as to expel any air in the kier. The length of boil and pressure vary in many bleach houses, but we should say an eight-hour boil at fifteen to eighteen pounds pressure is sufficient in most cases where the goods have been properly prepared before entering the kier. Assuming it takes one-half to one hour to bring the pressure to fifteen or eighteen pounds and it is held constant for eight hours, it should cost in an up-to-date plant \$2.00 to \$2.50 in steam consumption for a three-ton kier. It is generally conceded that the most efficient kiers are the pump and heater type. After the kiers are boiled a sufficient length of time, the steam is cut off, the blow off valve is opened, and cold water run into the kier, in the meantime keeping the pump in circulation.

From the kier the goods are run through a washer and passed through the bleaching liquor, the strength of the liquor depending on the weight of goods and condition of boil.

From the bleaching liquor the goods are dropped into bins and left for some little time, after which they are washed, squeezed, and given an antichlor. If sulphuric acid is used, great care must be taken to see that all trace of acid is removed, else you will have tender goods.

The final, or white, wash should be given through a washer with an abundance of fresh water flowing in and with as many strands of cloth as the washer will contain. The goods are then squeezed and dropped into the white bins where they are ready for the water mangle. The goods for dyeing are dried and sent direct to the dye house.

We now find we are ready for finishing the goods that have been bleached. (Time does not permit considering dyeing and mercerizing.) In the finishing of cotton piece goods no one plays a more important part than the man in charge of the starching. He should certainly know what results he would obtain from the various starches and combinations of starches. If he has a certain finish to match he has to know just what starch or starches should be used and what softening ingredients to produce the desired finish. It is almost impossible to give any satisfactory rule for the finishing of certain goods, as local conditions play a large part in the results. Personally, the writer feels that various corn dextrines and potato starches, with the proper softening ingredients, constitute the main dependence of the starcher, though in some instances tapioca and wheat may be used to advantage. The proper cooking of the mix is as important as the right ingredients.

(Continued on Page 24)

*Address before Southeastern Section, American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists.

Practical Textile Designing

BY THOMAS NELSON

Dean of The Textile School N. C. State College

This is one of a series of articles on designing by Dean Nelson, a recognized authority on the subject. The articles are extremely practical and will be found particularly helpful by the younger men who are just beginning to study designing. The next article will appear next week.—Editor.

The peculiar construction of these weaves forms squares or diamonds in the cloth resembling the cells of the real honeycomb. These weaves are made by floating both the warp and the filling, forming ridges, the center of the square being lower than the ridges. The back of the cloth is almost identically the same as the face of the cloth. The ridges are formed by gradually decreasing the floats of warp and filling threads from the ridges. These weaves are used extensively in quilts, towels, and fancy cotton goods, and are often combined with sateen and other fancy stripes for dress goods. A point draw is generally used, which reduces the number of harness shafts almost one-half.

To construct these weaves, first put down the drawing in draft. The center thread in back harness will form the ridge on both sides of the square. The floats of threads on each side of the center threads are gradually

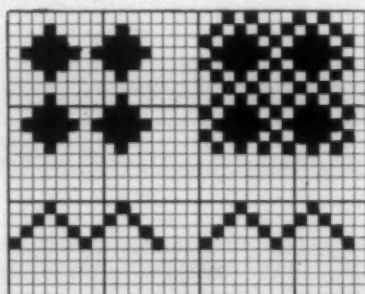


Fig. 224

Fig. 225

reduced towards the center of the square. This is illustrated at Fig. 224. To complete the design, the ridge for the filling will have to be made, for it will be noticed that on the sixth pick the filling will float over all the warp threads.

Fig. 225 illustrates the method of overcoming this, and is indicated with different type. The ridge formed by

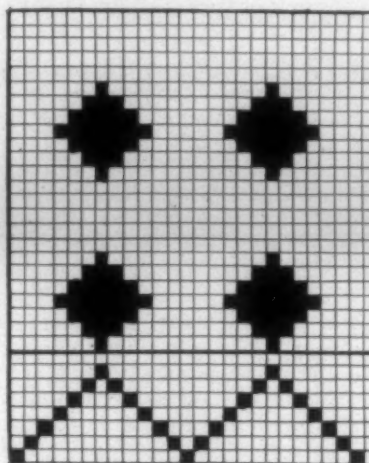


Fig. 230

warp is made with a float of five, but the ridge made by filling is made by a float of three. Pattern complete on six threads and six picks.

Fig. 226 illustrates a larger honeycomb weave, which more clearly shows the principle of construction. The center thread forming the ridge has a float of nine, and the floats are gradually reduced as in previous examples. Fig. 227 illustrates the complete design. The ridge formed by filling is made by a float of seven. Pattern complete on ten threads and ten picks.

Another class of these weaves are made by having warp floats for ridges farther apart and running one or two lines of twills between the warp floats. This will make a firmer fabric. The warp floats are made in exactly the same manner as the preceding examples, the only change being that for one line of twills the warp floats for ridges are divided by three empty squares, and for two lines of twills by five empty squares.

Fig. 228 illustrates the warp floats for one line of twills running between the floats. Fig. 229 illustrates the complete design with a line of twill inserted. Pattern complete on ten threads and ten picks.

Fig. 230 illustrates the warp float for two lines of twill running between the floats. Fig. 231 illustrates the

(Continued on Page 24)

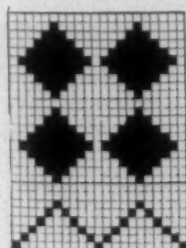


Fig. 226

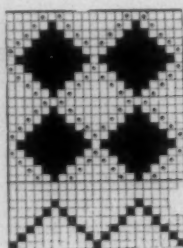


Fig. 227

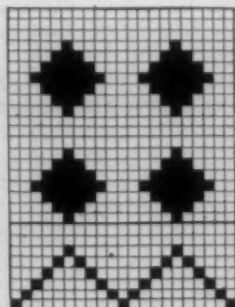


Fig. 228

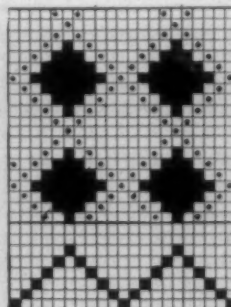


Fig. 229

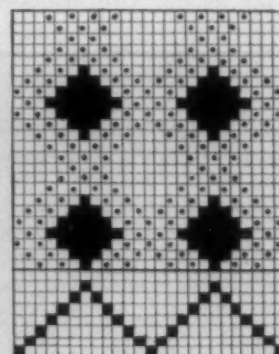


Fig. 231

EVERYBODY'S BUSINESS

BY FLOYD M. PARSONS

Starting the Long Climb

PRESIDENT HOOVER'S recent announcement of a plan to help the credit and banking situation represented last-minute action on the part of our financial leaders to prevent the nation being plunged into the worst money panic ever experienced. The senseless hoarding movement had so grown in speed and force that it was only a matter of a few days until the vitals of our banking system would have been destroyed, resulting in a complete loss of faith in all our paper evidences of wealth.

While our troubles are not over, some encouragement may be gathered from the appearance of a more militant attitude on the part of the Washington administration. The country needs leadership that is positive and aggressive. Attacks on depression and unemployment must be launched from every possible quarter. We have started the climb upward, but it is going to require some energetic boosting. The new National Credit Corporation will assist greatly in thawing out frozen bank assets. It will supply liquidity and tend to reduce urgent liquidation. Controlled inflation will re-establish purchasing power, thereby increasing the prices of goods, stocks and commodities. It has been proved time and again that rising prices release hoarded money, multiply demand and in various ways stimulate trade.

Very soon we will have Congressional action designed to eliminate all causes of distrust on the part of the public in our banks. With the safety of all deposits assured, it will no longer be necessary for our banks to pursue the absurd policy of keeping themselves 70 per cent or more liquid. Few banks can make money when their liquidity is more than 30 per cent.

With confidence permanently restored, there will never again be occasion for our great financial institutions to crush values and intensify the miseries of depression by forcing the wholesale disposal of sound equities at whatever prices they will bring.

The Federal Farm Board should liquidate its supplies, probably by selling its surplus wheat and cotton to private interests. The farm co-operative organizations should continue as private ventures, gradually repaying the loans that have been made them. Government ownership in all fields of commercial activity should be abandoned. Such ownership cannot be successful unless we give up our present capitalistic democracy.

Let there be no loans to foreigners for any use except such as will produce a revenue. Certainly no more of our money should be expended abroad on armaments and "statues of Bolivar."

Let us adhere as strongly as possible to our gold standard. In the weeks ahead there will be a wide discussion of various kinds of international money standards. Eventually it is likely some new system will be adopted, but right now we must keep in mind that the introduction of any plan of managed currency would cause our money reserves to deteriorate greatly in value.

We should oppose all tinkering with present tariff laws. The Tariff Commission has sufficient authority to adjust each and every schedule concurrently upon data presented. Coming world changes these laws, but such action at the present moment would be premature and disturbing.

The foregoing proposals have strong economic sanction and will be subjects of extended study and debate in the days immediately ahead. Of course, there are a multitude of standpatters who will oppose every departure from present practices. Each new remedy will be pronounced impracticable and dangerous. It will be charged that any interference whatever with the free action of the law of supply and demand will bring disaster. The heretofore accepted fundamentals will be held forth as absolutely inviolable.

Fortunately the American public is doing much more thinking for itself. Never before was it so forcefully impressed by the truth that we are now living under a plan that is far from satisfactory and that has failed to minimize the violence of recurring periods of panic and depression in the course of a century of trial. The futility of waiting for the forces of education to control human greed and the lust for personal power has become clearly evident.

Deflation in the United States has gone to an unjustified extreme. Never in the history of our country has Wall Street been so completely liquidated. Only one commission house is borrowing as much as \$30,000,000, whereas \$200,000,000 was common among the larger houses in 1929. Brokerage loans have fallen below a billion dollars, as compared with a peak of \$6,804,000,000 two years ago.

We have been punished plenty for our earlier mistakes, and have learned a lot from recent unhappy experiences. Thousands of deserving people have been ruined unnecessarily by a faulty system, and there is a growing belief on the part of our most substantial citizens that this depression has given us proper justification for experimenting with major changes in many of our practices, plans and laws.

A great army of thoughtful people have not succumbed to the Wall Street hysteria of despair. They are purchasing for long-term investment the equities that hopeless and frightened financiers are hastily throwing over. They are looking forward with faith to an early solution in the world's vital problems and are strong in the conviction that the United States will lead all countries in the coming recover of trade and industry.

Wise people are not overlooking the truth that the majority of people always fail to call the turn of a business depression. To the rank and file, rising prices for some time will appear to be discounting intangible, rather than solid realities. But once the tide of renewed confidence sets in, it will spread slowly throughout the land and be no less cumulative on the up side than the forces of fear and distrust have been on the decline. Just as the basic factors in every depression form a vicious circle, so the basic factors in every upturn supplement each other in rounding out a cycle that is happy and constructive.

There is a French allegory that points a moral worth remembering. A portrait painter sat in his favorite cafe sipping wine. His first small bottle finished, he was about to order another when his eye fell on a headline
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Cotton Acreage Reduction Should Be Made Voluntary

BY DR. G. W. FORSTER

North Carolina State College

IT is a sad commentary on the present economic regime that we have too much cotton. The crop of 1931 of 15,685,000 bales is one of the largest on record. And this production, together with the estimated carryover of American cotton in the world of 8,700,000 bales, makes a total supply of 24,385,000 bales, or more than twice the amount consumed during the year 1930-31.

As a result of this tremendous supply, prices have declined to 5.93 cents, the average on ten markets, which means about 4.5 cents to the farmer. Such are the basic facts.

What the farmer and nature has failed to do, legislators propose to do. The Louisiana legislature recently passed a law prohibiting the planting of any cotton in that State during the year 1932. This law, it should be pointed out, will be effective only if the other cotton States make similar laws. The Texas legislature, which is now in session, will in all probability pass a law requiring a 30 per cent reduction in acreage, and South Carolina will probably pass a reduction law similar to that of Texas.

These legislative activities designed to remedy a serious situation, raise two important questions: (1) can reduction in acreage be accomplished by legislative fiat, and (2) if legislators are going to pass laws regulating the acreage planted to cotton, what reduction in acreage should be their goal?

The second of these questions will be considered first. We have collected data showing the average annual acreage of cotton harvested by States from 1921 to 1930, and the estimated acreage that will be harvested in 1931. From these data it is evident that some States have been more aggressive in growing cotton than others. Nine of the 16 States increased their cotton production in 1931, as compared with the ten-year average. These States are Mississippi, Arkansas, Alabama, Louisiana, Tennessee, Arizona, California, New Mexico and Florida. The acreage in North Carolina for 1931 was 25 per cent less than the ten-year average, while the State of Texas, which produced over a third of the American cotton, reduced only 2 per cent.

It is apparent that North Carolina has made considerable progress in rationalizing her cotton production; in fact, more progress has been made in this State than any other cotton producing State in the Union. It would appear unwise and unfair, therefore, to ask North Carolina or any other State which has been reducing its acreage to make a uniform horizontal reduction along with States that have been increasing their acreage or only slightly reducing it.

To get a figure that would represent a just reduction in the acreage for all States for 1932, it is first necessary to estimate the crop which, together with a prospective carryover, will give us a normal supply of cotton in 1932. During the past six years the normal supply of American cotton in the world has been approximately 20,000,000 bales. The total supply in 1931-32, as already noted,

will be over 24,000,000 bales. The consumption during 1930-31 was about 11,000,000 bales.

In all probability business conditions will not justify an estimate in consumption of more than 12,000,000 bales for the 1931-32 season. If from the total supply available this year of 24,385,000 bales we subtract the 12,000,000 bales, which presumably will be consumed in 1931-32, there will be a carryover July 31, 1932, of 12,385,000 bales. To maintain the normal supply of 20,000,000 bales means that the 1932 crop should not exceed 8,000,000 bales. To produce this amount of cotton will require 26,000,000 acres, assuming an average production of 155 pounds per acre, which is the average for the past ten years. Twenty-six million acres of cotton will require, therefore, a reduction of 35.2 per cent under that of 1931.

In the face of these facts the question arises, what production would be justified for each cotton State? An attempt has been made to answer this question, by first calculating the total reduction required by each State and then subtracting from that amount the reduction which each State made in 1931, as compared to the ten-year annual base. For example, the North Carolina acreage in 1931 was 25 per cent lower than the ten-year average. Therefore, instead of asking North Carolina to reduce her cotton acreage 51.4 per cent, it is only necessary for North Carolina to reduce her acreage an additional 26.4 per cent.

Texas, where the acreage has been reduced only two per cent, should be required to reduce her acreage an additional 34.5 per cent. Many of the States should reduce more than the average required, specifically those that increased their acreage in 1931 over the ten-year average. These States combined produced over 41 per cent of the cotton grown in the United States.

It is evident, therefore, that the big cotton producing States which have not in the past attempted a rational scheme of agriculture should be compelled, if that is the aim of legislators, to make the appropriate cuts and those States which have rationalized their production should not be called upon to make too great sacrifices in the production of this important staple. An equalization plan for all States should be adopted.

It is probably unwise, however, for the State to attempt to force a reduction of cotton acreage by legislation. Such a law could not be enforced. There are too many farmers to be regulated. Any attempt to regulate cotton planting by several million farmers would require a regiment of marines or soldiers in each community. In the event that such a law could not be enforced, it would tend to have the opposite effect than that intended by the legislator, namely, that it would tend to increase rather than decrease cotton production, as the normal reaction of farmers invariably would be to increase their acreage, believing that other farmers were going to reduce. They would hope that the law was being enforced in every case but their own. But inasmuch as the law

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Mildew Growth on Cellulose Acetate Fabrics

THE occurrence of mildew or mould fungi on fabrics made from cellulose acetate yarn has been for some time the cause of troublesome complaints. There is very little known about the action of moulds on cellulose acetate. The investigation of such a subject is naturally a lengthy one. Little can be done usefully with garments returned to the makers, because, as is usually the case, no precise history is provided. Mildew on cotton and wool has, during the last few years, received considerable attention, and the accounts of some researches have been published in the literature dealing with textiles.

Mould growths on fabrics containing cellulose acetate were originally observed on cloths dyed black or navy blue. In the course of the work which has been done on the subject, it has been shown that the growths may occur on fabrics of any color and on undyed fabric. At first the spots were observed only on fabrics composed partly of twisted yarns, the broken surface apparently affording partial protection against removal by rubbing. Certain parts of garments appear to be more susceptible than others. Seams, pleats, flounces, etc., would grow moulds, while the rest of the article would be free. Mould spots were found to be readily removable by light brushing, but, as would be expected, new growths very soon appeared.

Examination of the mould growths by means of the microscope was conducted at considerable length. No particular and characteristic mould was observed. Usually it was found that a number of different kinds of mould growth could be detected on garments returned on account of having become mildewed. Cultures made on jellies in Petri dishes confirmed this observation. Examples of the moulds found and cultivated are: *Aspergillus*; *Rhizopus*; *Penicillium*; *Mucor*; *Fusarium*; *Alternaria*. Most of the spots were indistinguishable from dust and dirt until after incubation. Some of the areas of the fabric showing a number of mould spots suggested the actual sprinkling of fine powder on the cloth. In general no hyphae were observed until incubation had taken place.

Since the mould fungi are minute plants which do not contain chlorophyll, they can exist under conditions different from those required by green plants. Unlike the latter, mould fungi can absorb directly sugars, starches, and proteins, which are not assimilated as such by ordinary plants. Some of the kinds of mildew—e.g., *Aspergillus*, *Mucor*, and *Penicillium*—can produce enzymes which will cause starch to ferment, and *Chaetomium* produces an enzyme which will break down cellulose in paper and cotton. As with other minute organisms, the ranges of temperature through which the mould fungi may exist are wide, the rate of growth naturally increasing with increasing temperature. *Aspergillus* and *Penicillium* include both acid and alkali producing species.

In the work that has been done so far on the growth of mould fungi on cellulose acetate no breakdown of the fiber, with consequent tendering and rotting, such as are well known to occur with cotton and with wool, has yet been observed. There appears to be no reason to assume that the action on cellulose acetate is different in principle from that on other materials. It is possible that further

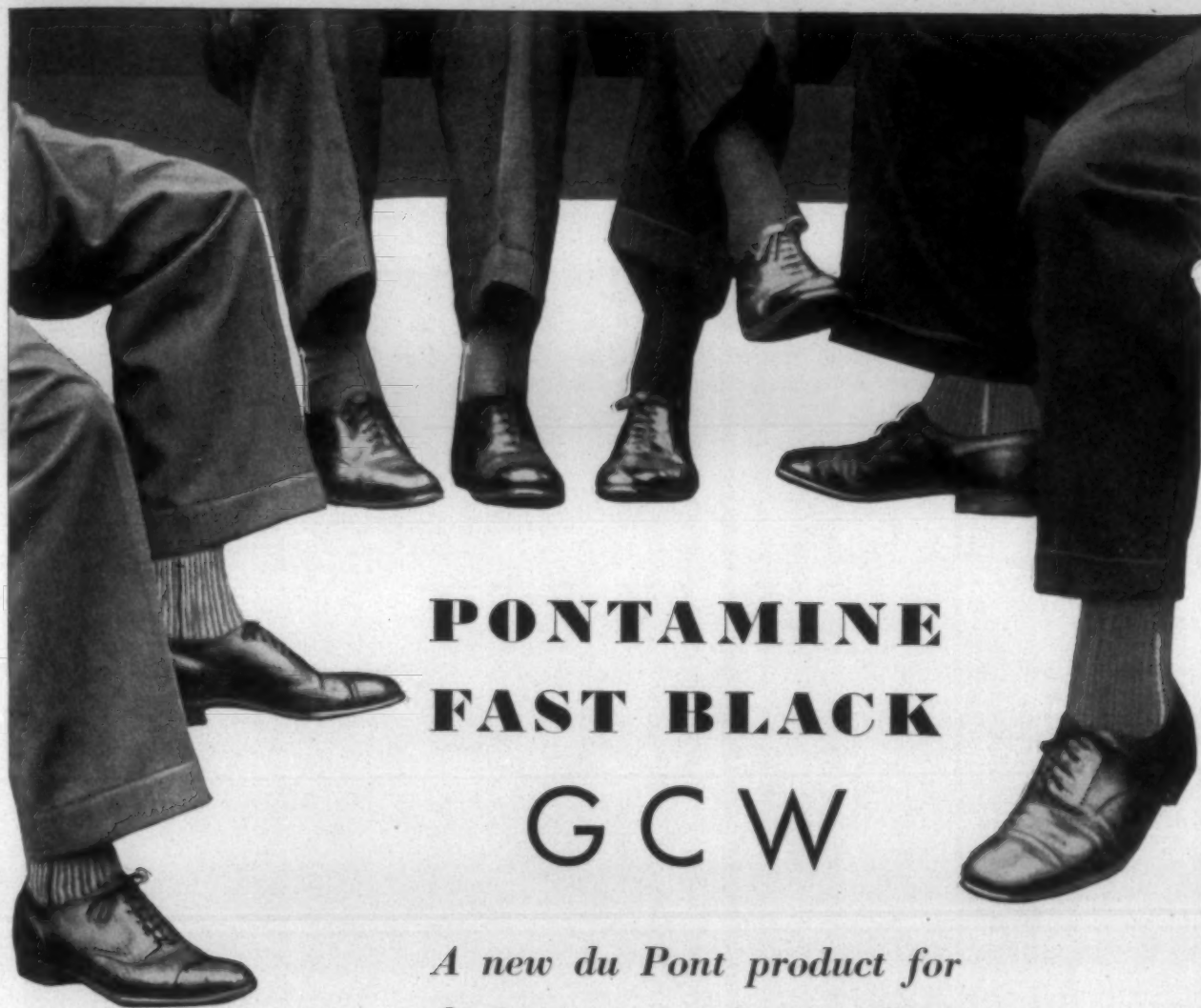
investigation may show that destructive action is possible.

When cotton fabrics were exposed to infection in an incubator along with cellulose acetate fabrics, the relative humidity of the atmosphere being probably 80 per cent or above at 25 degrees C., it was always observed that the development of mildew on the cotton was far more rapid than on the cellulose acetate. Many suggestions were soon forthcoming as to the cause of the mould growths on cellulose acetate. These have been the subject of extensive investigation, frequently with negative results. The suggestions which appeared most likely to be correct were first examined. Since a nitrogenous substance like gelatin always affords a very suitable medium for the growth and development of plant life of these low orders, this substance, being a common constituent of warp size, was first suspected. It was suggested that the gelatin was not completely scoured out before dyeing, and that dyeing probably rendered the residual gelatin either insoluble or nearly so. Many tests for gelatin on fabric were therefore made. The sensitivity of the chloramine test was investigated by experiments on solutions in distilled water of gelatin of known strength. The maximum possible gelatin content of the fabric was known from the quantity and composition of the size applied. The test might have detected the small amounts of residual gelatin in the form of a simple solution in water. It was found that on application to water extracts of fabrics to which known amounts of gelatin had been added, the sensitiveness of the test fell enormously. This test was thus shown to be utterly inadequate to detect even qualitatively the small amounts of gelatin likely to remain after scouring. Similarly, the biuret test, though extremely sensitive for solutions of gelatin in distilled water, was inapplicable to water extracts even of white fabrics. For colored fabrics, particularly blacks and navy blues, there was obviously no hope. The Kjeldal test for nitrogen was suggested, and shown to be insufficiently sensitive.

In one quarter residual soap was also blamed. Though the suggestion was an unlikely one, tests were made. It was impossible to grow moulds on soap jellies, though they were very freely infected. A number of the dyestuffs in the form of pastes were found to grow moulds freely on infection. As the majority of these are nitrogenous substances, this result was not surprising. It was felt, however, that little could be argued as to the effect on mould growths on the dyestuff on the fabric from the result of a culture on a dyestuff paste in a Petri dish.

Many experiments have been carried out on the use of antiseptics to prevent the growth of mould fungi. In many ways, as would be expected, the results are parallel to those found in the published accounts of research work on mildew prevention in cotton. Most of the really effective antiseptics are, for some reason or other, inapplicable. Some new products which have not been long on the market were tried. The results were singularly disappointing, though every care was taken to apply the materials precisely as directed. The low absorptive power of cellulose acetate is probably antagonistic to the application of such substances.

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PONTAMINE FAST BLACK GCW

*A new du Pont product for
dyeing rayon and cotton leav-
ing Acele or other acetate
fibres unstained*

PONTAMINE Fast Black GCW produces greenish shades of black and when after-treated gives shades of good fastness to washing. Because of its property of leaving cellulose acetate effects unstained, the product should be of much value to the hosiery trade and at other points where it is desirable to dye cotton and rayon leaving Acele or other acetate fibres unstained.



E. I. DU PONT DE NEMOURS & COMPANY
INCORPORATED

Dyestuffs Department, Wilmington, Delaware

SALES OFFICES: Boston, Mass., Charlotte, N. C., Chicago, Ill., New York, N. Y., Philadelphia, Pa., Providence, R. I., and San Francisco, Calif. Represented in Canada by Canadian Industries Limited, Dyestuffs Division, Canada Cement Building, Montreal, Canada.

PERSONAL NEWS

E. W. Ogburn has resigned as overseer of weaving at the Aragon plant of the Aragon-Baldwin Mills, Rock Hill, S. C.

H. M. Carter, who has been superintendent of the Pepperell Manufacturing Company, Opelika, Ala., has been promoted to the position of agent for the company.

William Harry Entwistle, general manager of the Entwistle Manufacturing Company, Rockingham, N. C., has been elected president of the Rockingham Railway.

Jack Dover, who has been superintendent of the Dover Mills, Shelby, N. C., has been elected president and manager to succeed his father, the late John B. Dover.

E. L. McCormack is designer at the Eastside Manufacturing Company, Shelby, N. C., and not superintendent as was recently reported through error. J. R. Dover, Jr., is superintendent at Eastside and Dover Mills.

Earl Hamrick, who has been secretary and treasurer of the Ora Mills, Shelby, N. C., has been elected president to succeed the late J. R. Dover.

D. W. McLemore, who has been superintendent of the Davidson Mills, Davidson, N. C., has been transferred to a similar position at one of the plants of the Carolina Textile Mills, Dillon, S. C.

H. Holliday has assumed his duties in charge of the finishing of the Eagle & Phenix Mills, Columbus, Ga. He was formerly with the Avondale Mills, Sylacauga, Ala.

W. S. Pepperell, prominent New England cotton manufacturer, has been elected treasurer of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers.

C. R. McCall has been elected president of the McPar Hosiery Mills, Marion, N. C., L. Reid McMurray, vice-president and E. W. Parker, secretary and treasurer. Until its recent incorporation, the company was operated as a partnership.

R. W. Stokes, formerly of the Johnston Mills, Charlotte and more recently manager of the Eastern Manufacturing Company, Selma, N. C., has joined the sales force of Waterman, Currier & Co., Boston, and will travel out of the company's office at Reading, Pa.

Oliver Landis, who has been representing Graton & Knight Company in North Carolina and part of South Carolina for a number of years, has been assigned the entire State of Virginia, as additional territory. Mr. Landis will continue to make his home in Charlotte.

W. C. Vereen, president of the Moultrie Cotton Mills, Moultrie, Ga., and former president of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association, is recovering rapidly from an eye operation which he recently underwent in Baltimore.

W. D. Anderson, president of the Bibb Manufacturing Company, of Macon, Ga., and Cason J. Callaway, president of the Callaway Mills, LaGrange, Ga., have been named members of the Committee of Five Hundred which will direct the work of the Southeastern Economic Council during the coming year, it has been announced.

G. A. Barnes has been promoted to assistant overseer of spinning at the Martha Mills, Thomaston, Ga.

W. B. Cole, John W. Porter and I. B. Covington were recently elected to the board of directors of the Pee Dee Manufacturing Company, Rockingham, N. C.

D. Singleton Cook, who was recently transferred from the position of agent of the Pepperell Manufacturing Company, Opelika, Ala., to the New York offices of the company, has been designated as "quality liaison man," a newly created position with the mill. His duties will be concerned with the quality of the production of the Pepperell plants and the development of new lines of fabrics. He will travel between the sales offices of the company and the various mills. Mr. Cook has long been prominently identified with the Southern textile industry and is a former chairman of the Board of Governors of the Southern Textile Association.



D. SINGLETON COOK

Piedmont Chemists Elect J. L. Crist

About 160 members of the Piedmont section American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists attended the fall meeting of the organization in Charlotte last Saturday. A number of addresses and several entertainment features and election of officers featured the meeting. John L. Crist, manager of the Calco Chemical Company, Charlotte, was elected chairman; Arthur M. Thompson, North Carolina Finishing Company, Salisbury, vice chairman; J. D. Sandridge, Greensboro, secretary, and George P. Feindell, treasurer.

Paul F. Haddock spoke on "Purchasing Products and Selling Results," and E. Stirling Wilson, of the Department of Commerce, spoke on "Some Commercial Aspects of the Textile Situation."

OBITUARY

T. L. CURLEE

Burlington, N. C.—Thomas Luther Curlee, 55, for the past nineteen years one of the city's prominent textile superintendents, died October 29 at his home here, following a two months' illness with heart disease. He first came to Burlington thirty-five years ago as superintendent of the cotton mill at Hopedale, near here, later going to Goldsboro, N. C., to become superintendent of the Borden Manufacturing Company. He returned here in 1912 as superintendent of the King Cotton Mills. His widow, one son, two brothers and two sisters survive.

DANIEL M. LASHLEY

Daniel M. Lashley, Leaksville, N. C., retired mill superintendent, died at his home from a sudden heart attack October 18. He was 75 years of age and was a native of Haw River, in Alamance County, N. C. Mr. Lashley had been a resident of Leaksville and Spray for 25 years and had been superintendent of both the Spray Cotton Mills and the Morehead Cotton Mills Company during that period.

Research Plans Perfected

Plans have been completed by the Research Committee of the United States Institute for Textile Research, Inc., for a scientific study of the wear of fabrics and development of measuring resistance to wear. Plans have also been completed for study of the cause of shrinkage of fibers, beginning with the volume change of fibers, and for study of an autographic crimp tester, Warren E. Emley, chairman of the research committee, reports.

Work is under way on the study of hysteresis in hygroscopic properties. Work has just been completed by the committee on a torsion balance yarn numbering scale.

Reports are being prepared by the committee on investigation of the relative suitabilities of the present methods of testing yarns, development of testing methods for the fastness of dyes, laundering effects on fabrics and fatigue resistance of textiles under compression.

Mr. Emley reports that at the October meeting of his committee its entire field of work was divided into a few major groups. On this basis the following problems were selected and were recommended for solution:

"Group 1. Evaluation of Raw Materials, and their Preparation for Use.—The fibrous raw materials are delivered to the textile manufacturers contain impurities, adequate for the purpose? Are the present methods for removing the impurities the best that can be used: i. e., do they remove substantially all of the impurities without undue injury to the fibers, and at a minimum cost?

"Group 2. Improvement of Laboratory Technique.—Measurements of color, luster, and capacity are of commercial importance, and equipment and technique should be developed for the purpose. Greater use of polarized light and of stains can extend the field of usefulness of the microscope. X-ray equipment suitable for the study of textiles should be standardized so that it can be more generally available. Standards of fastness of dyes should be based upon reproducible spectro-photometric measurements.

"Group 3. The Properties of Fibers.—The physical and chemical properties of the fibers per se are included in Division 1. Here we are concerned with the relation between the properties of the fibers and their usefulness.

"Group 4. The Properties of Yarns.—The stress-strain relations of all kinds of yarns, as affected by their construction, previous history and present condition, should be known.

"Group 5. The Properties of Fabrics.—We should study the manner in which fabrics wear out, and develop an accelerated test method which can be used to predict their durability.

"Group 7. Economics of Textile Manufacturing.—Control of humidity in a textile mill affects the fibers in a way to permit increased production. It also affects the hazard from fire caused by static electricity and it affects the productive ability of the operators. All such factors should be evaluated and balanced against the cost of installation and operation of the necessary equipment.

"Group 8. Finishing Processes.—The principles underlying dyeing and bleaching are included in Group 3. Fabrics are finished under more or less tension at a greater or less alkalinity. All of these factors affect the properties of the finished fabric.

"Group 9. Consumers' Test Method.—Consumers are interested in some properties which cannot be measured by the test methods ordinarily used. A method should be developed for measuring 'handle,' or draping quality. The 'cleanability' of a fabric and whether it should be laundered or dry cleaned are questions of importance. What is the safe ironing temperature?

WHO'S WHO

AMONG
TEXTILE SALESMEN

Walter F. Woodward

Walter F. Woodward, Southern representative of Curtis & Marble Machine Co., of Worcester, Mass., was born in Worcester, September 8, 1887. He now makes his home at Greenville, S. C., and has one child.



Walter F. Woodward
Curtis & Marble Machine Co.

He started out to learn the wall paper business from the ground up and was with the Allen Higgins Wall Paper Company of Worcester for 11 years, working in almost all departments. During the latter years of his connection with them he was with the office and sales end of the business.

His work attracted the attention of the Curtis & Marble Machine Co., as he was assistant to the treasurer of that company for six years and became thoroughly familiar with cloth room machinery.

He was later transferred to the South, as sales representative for Curtis & Marble, where by reason of his pleasing personality he has been very successful as a salesman and has made a host of friends.

Robt. H. Mickey

Robt. H. Mickey, alias "Alemite Bob," represents the Alemite Company of the Carolinas with headquarters in Charlotte.



Robt. H. Mickey
Alemite Co.

He was born at Winston-Salem, N. C., in 1886 and attended the Salem School for Boys. He served as an apprentice machinist in Winston-Salem, N. C., and with S. Morgan Smith, manufacturers of water wheels, at York, Pa.

He later served as foreman and superintendent of the Keystone Forging Co. of Northumberland, Pa., and as superintendent of the American Forge & Socket Co., Pontiac, Mich. Later he was head of the service department of Heppenstall Forge & Knife Co., Pittsburg, Pa.

Mr. Mickey was, by his unusual experience in iron and steel work, peculiarly fitted for his present work with the Alemite Company.

He believes thoroughly in the system and the product which he is selling.

He began his work with the Alemite Company on February 1, 1930, and much of his success was due to the fact that his prospective customers were impressed with the fact that he was exceedingly well versed in engineering and lubricating problems and was in a position to render service.

By his personality and courtesy "Alemite Bob" has made many friends among cotton manufacturers.

Hines Discusses Cotton Uses

(Address by Walker D. Hines before Southern Society of New York)

THE Southern Society is New York City's exponent of the South. Mr. Battle has therefore suggested that I devote my comments to the cotton industry, which is one of the South's principal economic foundations.

Such of you as have continued the old fashioned habit of recalling the history of the South perhaps have in mind that before the Civil War the keystone of Southern prosperity was cotton and upon its plantations rested much of the solid comfort of Southern homes. In those days over three-quarters of the cotton was exported to foreign countries and played a vital part in the country's balance of trade. In a very true sense "Cotton was King." During the Civil War the Northern blockade by preventing the free movement of cotton across the Atlantic condemned the English cotton mills to idleness and turned much English sympathy to the Confederacy, so much so that at times hopes were entertained by it that that sympathy might be weighty in turning the scale of war.

After the war the South found its surviving economic strength very largely in the production of cotton and the sale of part of it to the North and the export of the greater part of it to foreign countries.

A generation later, there came about a very great increase in the manufacture of the cotton goods in the South, due to favorable geography and climate and due to the right sort of labor being readily at hand. Ever since that time, the South has had two paramount interests in cotton, the one being the production of almost all the cotton grown in the country, and the other being the manufacture of a very large part of the cotton goods for the country's uses.

The World War has twisted and disarranged almost everything connected with life and it surely has had this effect on cotton raising and cotton manufacture. The demand for cotton goods for military and related purposes for many years during and even following the War resulted in cotton prices that were very high and made the growing of cotton very profitable; and produced both North and South extremely large profits for cotton mills.

But, largely as the outgrowth of the over-confidence which came from these high prices, both the cotton farmers and the cotton mills are now in the deepest trough of the wave upon the crest of which they rode so gaily during the War and post-war period and their prices are distressingly depressed.

But I think you should feel with me a genuine concern for the welfare of the cotton farmer. There are new conditions in the world, which also seem to be the outgrowth of the war, that do not give the cotton farmer very brilliant prospects of getting a satisfactory price for his cotton. I mention this here because it is peculiarly a problem of the South. The Southern States need to see the cotton farmer prosperous. Without his prosperity, there cannot be the contentment and the purchasing power which mean so much to every section. It is important in the public interest that the farmer should be able to get through his efforts those everyday comforts which must be classed now as necessities.

As I see it, the menace to the cotton farmer in the South is that his export of cotton is seriously threatened because foreign countries promise to produce increasing quantities of cotton which will displace cotton grown

in this country, and this danger is accentuated by the marked tendency of foreign cotton mills to use greater quantities of lower grade foreign cotton instead of the better grades of American cotton which were formerly used.

The way to cope with this danger is twofold: First, our cotton farmer should diversify his crops so as not to be so exclusively dependent on cotton; second, ways must be found to expand the use of fabrics made of cotton. It is important to put forth every possible effort to accomplish both these results and when we accomplish the maximum in each of these two directions, we shall not have accomplished more than the minimum that ought to be accomplished for the fair development of the interests of the cotton farmer and therefore of the interests of the South. One of these essential steps is easier than the other. There is an obvious interest to the farmer and the manufacturer in stimulating the greater use of cotton goods and hence that work will move naturally in the right direction. But the long established habits of the cotton farmer work very strongly in favor of his sticking to cotton and not diversifying his crops. Yet unless our Southern farmers, now so completely dependent on cotton, can overcome the habits of several generations and diversify their crops, I fear they will fail to protect themselves against the changes taking place in the world, and we cannot have any confident hope that they will have satisfactory incomes from their farms.

But I wish to turn to a pleasanter topic and that is one which has an important connection with another thing for which the Southern Society stands. The Southern Society stands for beauty in a figurative sense and, in the street cars, in the South at least, Southerners used to stand for beauty in the literal sense and perhaps still do so. Thus it follows that the Southern Society symbolizes beauty and we have ample ocular proof of that pleasing fact tonight. So I want to bring to the beauties who are present this evening a message of beauty from the cotton industry in telling them what of course they already know and that is that a new era has opened for cotton goods for wearing apparel and for house decoration through the wonderful improvements that have been made in recent years in weaving and finishing.

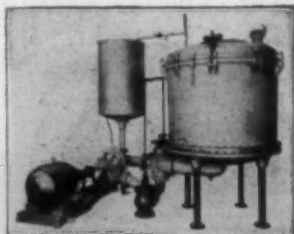
The result is that those mysterious arbiters of fashion who are supposed to rule these things have shown for several years a steadily increasing interest in stimulating the creation and the using of more stylish and attractive cotton fabrics. I gather that this movement is growing stronger than ever. All this means a greater consumption of cotton goods with greater pleasure to the consumers of those goods and with greater benefit to the farmers and manufacturers and their employees.

While there is a particular pleasure in suggesting the charms of the attractiveness of cotton apparel with its exceptional cleanliness, freshness and coolness, I do not want you to overlook the fact that there has been a tremendous increase in the industrial use of cotton goods. You would be surprised to learn the extent of those uses but you will be still more surprised and pleased to learn that I am going to take up your time by telling you about them, especially since there are 932 major uses of cotton. Nevertheless, these uses extend to subjects never dreamed

(Continued on Page 23)

Consider the wide adaptability of Franklin Process PACKAGE DYEING MACHINES

FRANKLIN
PROCESS
MACHINES
ARE COLORING . . .



Combed peeler mercerized yarns
for hosiery, with direct and vat
colors.



100/2 combed Egyptian yarns with
vat dyestuffs for solid filling in
shirtings.



Pile yarns for plain and fancy
plushes, with direct sunfast colors.



Coarse roving yarns for clip spot
marquissettes.



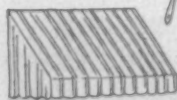
Bleach bottom pinks for corset
fabrics.



Carded and combed yarns for
narrow fabrics.



Awning braid yarns with vat and
naphthol dyestuffs.



Fast color cotton stripes and wor-
sted yarns for suitings.



Cotton yarns with vat and naphthol
dyestuffs for knitted ware.



Franklin Process package dyeing machines are daily doing a wide variety of work such as indicated in the illustrations herewith. In our own custom dyeing plants we handle from the coarsest to the finest of cotton and worsted yarns, also jute, linen, silk noil and spun rayon yarns.

All of the more commonly used dyestuffs are suitable for use in Franklin Process machines,— direct, sulphur, basic, vat and naphthol. Fast colors present no difficulties for this equipment. Over 50 percent of the production in our Providence plant at present is on this type of work.

Delicate shades and ordinary dark colors are produced with equal facility in Franklin Process machines.

Such performance can be seen at any time in any one of the four Franklin Process custom dyeing plants. This is an unique advantage offered by no other dyeing machinery manufacturer to the same extent.

Franklin Process package dyeing machines offer many other points of superiority, such as lower labor cost, more level dyeing, short dye bath, simplicity of construction, etc.

The complete story is told in our booklet, "Franklin Process Package Dyeing Machines." Write for a copy on your business stationery.

FRANKLIN PROCESS COMPANY

Manufacturers of Package Yarn Dyeing Machines, Jackspool Dyeing Machines, Worsted Top Dyeing Machines, Wool and Cotton Raw Stock Dyeing Machines and Silk Soaking Machines. Also Custom Yarn Dyers.

Providence, Philadelphia, Greenville,
S. C., Chattanooga, Tenn.



FRANKLIN PROCESS

. . PACKAGE DYEING MACHINES . .

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

Member of
Audit Bureau of Circulations and Associated Business Papers, Inc.
Published Every Thursday By

CLARK PUBLISHING COMPANY

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DAVID CLARK	Managing Editor
D. H. HILL, JR.	Associate Editor
JUNIOUS M. SMITH	Business Manager

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Single Copies	.10

Contributions or subjects pertaining to cotton, its manufacture and distribution, are requested. Contributed articles do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the publishers. Items pertaining to new mills, extensions, etc., are solicited.

Southern Textile Association Needing Money

The Southern Textile Association is very badly in need of funds with which to pay its office rent and current expenses.

The Association has to depend upon the dues of its members and when they are not paid promptly, it has no funds with which to meet its expenses.

Dues for superintendents and overseers are \$2 per year, while those of machinery and supply representatives are \$5. A man who owes only \$2 or \$5 may think that the failure to pay that small amount will not make any difference, but it is these \$2 and 5 payments which support the Association and no payment should be withheld.

The Southern Textile Association has been of inestimable value to the textile industry of the South and there are few mills which have not benefitted financially as the result of the discussion of mill problems in the sectional meetings held by the carders, spinners, weavers and master mechanics.

We urge every cotton manufacturer to inquire of his superintendent and his overseers whether or not they have paid their Southern Textile Association dues.

Almost by accident, we discovered that the Southern Textile Association was finding it difficult to meet its current expenses and although we have no direct connection with the Association we realize the service it has rendered and we do not hesitate to urge all members to immediately give aid by paying their dues.

We also urge the mills to check up on the payment of dues by their employees, because the Southern Textile Association has done much to improve the operation of mills and to aid them in improving quality and reducing cost of production.

Where Does Freedom of Speech End and License Begin?

An address by David Clark before the Rotary Club of Greensboro, N. C., upon the above subject, created quite a stir throughout North Carolina.

The address is published in full, beginning on page 5 of this issue and we would be pleased to have expressions from our readers relative to same.

It was expected, in fact, known in advance that an attack would immediately be made by the Greensboro Daily News and the Raleigh News & Observer.

The Greensboro Daily News with its usual unfairness and editorial trickery wrote about the address dealing with "ghosts and goblins," but purposely refrained from pointing out either the ghosts or the goblins. As a matter of fact, the address contained only statements of facts and quotations and there were no generalities or unsubstantiated statements contained therein and nothing which could come under the term "ghosts and goblins."

The Raleigh News & Observer also veered away from the statements and arguments, upon the subject discussed, with an editorial falsely claiming that the views of David Clark differed from those of his father, the late Chief Justice Walter Clark, of the North Carolina Supreme Court.

Mr. Clark raised the question, "Where does freedom of speech end and license begin?" but neither the Greensboro Daily News or the Raleigh News & Observer had the honesty to attempt to discuss that question or answer the arguments.

They purposely evaded the issue, but the question has been asked and sooner or later public sentiment in North Carolina will force both of them to discuss the subject.

The editor of "The Technician," the student paper of North Carolina State College wrote a very scurrilous and insulting editorial but knowing his youth and the influence which was his inspiration we excuse him.

On the other hand Mr. Clark received numerous letters from business and professional men and religious leaders commending his statements and the Gastonia Gazette and other papers made favorable comment.

The Gastonia Gazette said:

Mr. Clark has proven a veritable thorn in the flesh to these radical professors at State, N. C. C. W., and Carolina before. They need somebody like him to keep in behind them, else they would have the whole country going Communistic and Socialistic. We glory in his

(Continued on Page 19)

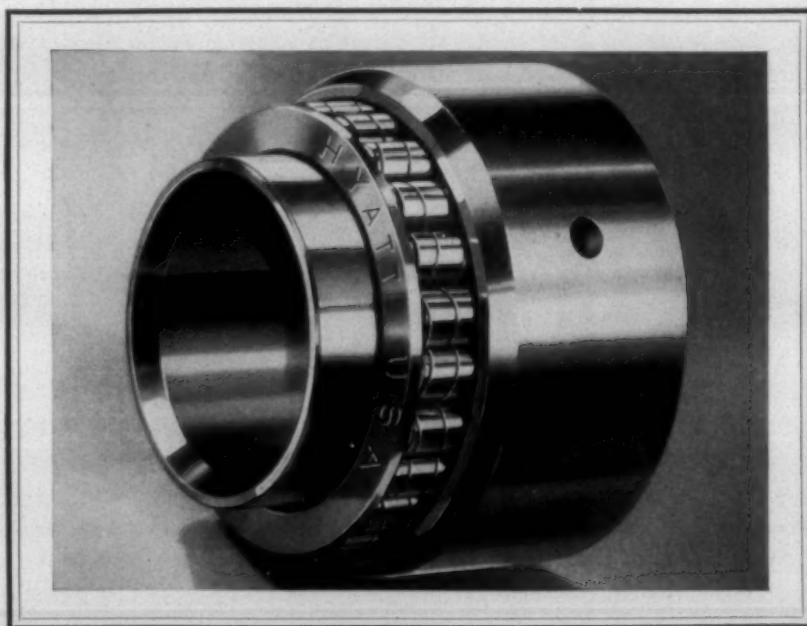


Equipped for Economy

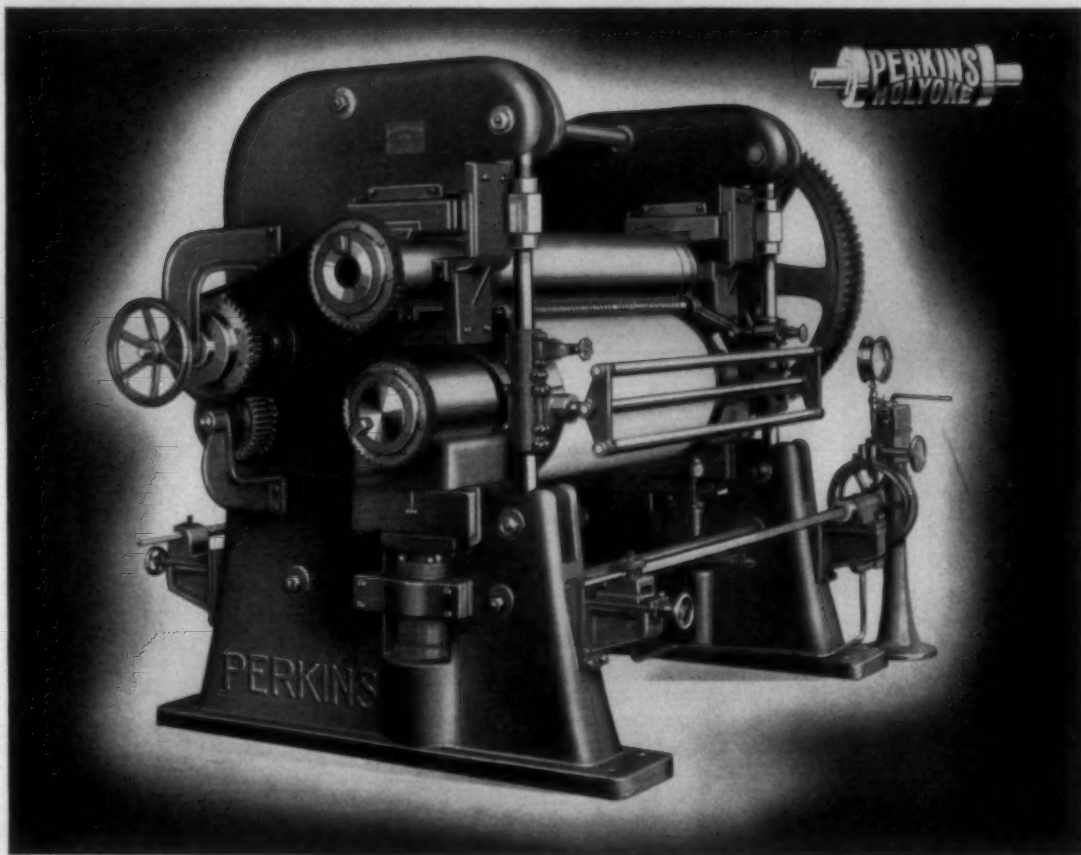
The use of Hyatt Roller Bearings is an assurance of longer equipment life...a guarantee of dependable, economical bearing operation.

Wear and tear of friction is eliminated; power is saved; maintenance is reduced to only an occasional lubrication. Year after year they perform flawlessly and roll up profits. For Hyatt Bearings are very easy on expenses.

Investigate the design and operation of Hyatts. Judge the efficiency of these better bearings. Consider what they will mean to the equipment you build or purchase. Hyatt Roller Bearing Company, Newark, Detroit, Chicago, Pittsburgh, Oakland.



HYATT
ROLLER BEARINGS
PRODUCT OF GENERAL MOTORS



PERKINS SCHREINER CALENDER

Perkins design gives extreme flexibility. This rugged open frame two-roll machine can be used as a Schreiner Calender, employing an engraved steel roll, or as a Charmeuse or a Glazing Calender, using a smooth steel roll.

Housings accommodate a 12" diameter steel roll and a 27" diameter bottom matrix roll. Improved Schreiner Calender bearings are used, water cooled throughout, with provision for skewing the bottom roll. Pressure is applied hydraulically from a self-contained accumulator and motor driven pump.

**NO
CALENDER
CAN BE
BETTER
THAN THE
ROLLS
IN IT**

This calender is driven by a direct connected motor drive employing compound gear reduction. The power connections, however, can be silent chain, tex-rope or worm gear reducing unit if desired.

Perkins builds Schreiner Calenders in any width and with any combination of rolls.

B. F. Perkins & Son, Inc., Holyoke, Mass.

Rolls—Cotton, Paper, Husk, Combination, Cotton and Wool—Calenders, Drying Machines, Mangles, Cloth Pilers, Padders, Singers, Squeezers, Washers, Winders

King Cotton

heads the Fashion Parade



... in a season when fashion and economy march side by side

This season budgets are slimmer... purses are leaner. Women are buying with new care and economy. But they have learned that economy need not compromise with style and quality... not when there is such a gorgeous variety of new cottons to choose from.

There never was a cotton year like this one! It's a boom season for the "right" cottons. Cottons that are right in color and texture, weave and weight. Cottons that women know are right because they bear an identifying trademark or name.

This matter of trademarking has played an important part in cotton's quick comeback. It has enabled manufacturers to stimulate a constant, steady demand. It has given them a powerful weapon against substitution. It has been the means of building up priceless good will through brand advertising.

It has been Kaumagraph's proud part to assist many cotton manufacturers in establishing trademarks and applying

them to the fabrics. Kaumagraph is organized for complete service:

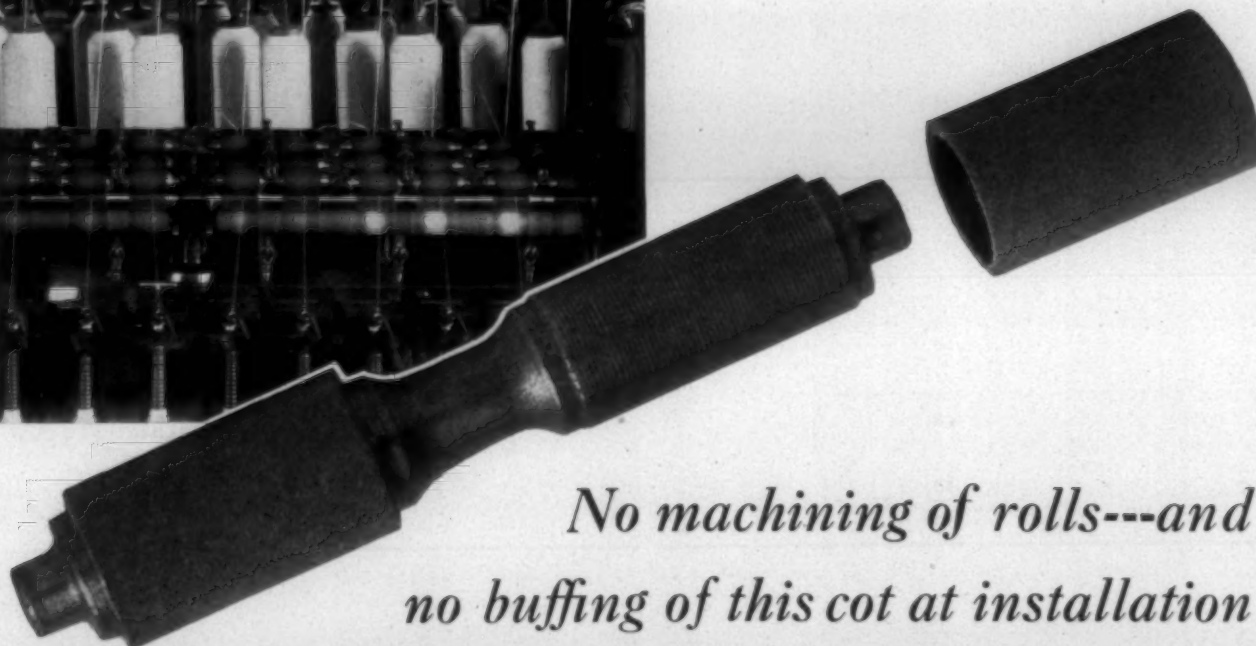
Kaumagraph's Art Department designs new trademarks, re-designs old ones; Kaumagraph's Legal Department attends to their proper registration; Kaumagraph's Transfer Department provides, with Kaumagraph Dry Transfers, the most economical, practical and beautiful method of applying trademarks to cottons.

Call on Kaumagraph to help you with any trademarking or identification problem. There is a representative near you.

KAUMAGRAPH COMPANY
200 Varick Street New York City

Chicago . . . Philadelphia . . . Los Angeles . . .
Chattanooga, Tenn. . . Charlotte, N. C. . . Paris,
Ontario . . . Paris, France . . . Manchester, England

SONOCO CORK COTS



*No machining of rolls---and
no buffing of this cot at installation
...an exclusive feature with the Sonoco*

For covering spinning, cardroom, and twister rolls the new Sonoco Cork Cot will be of keen interest to textile men who want ease in installing cork cots. This new development eliminates machining of rolls and buffing of cots after installation.

Made to exact sizes to fit all standard rolls, the Sonoco Cork Cot slips right on *without the aid of expensive equipment*. It has a special

gummed inside lining that sets to the roll permanently within a few minutes.

Think what this new feature means in time and labor savings. These savings, added to the economy and efficiency of cork cots in service, are worthy of your consideration.

The Sonoco Cork Cot is priced to compete with the usual leather covering in first cost, yet it gives much longer service.

Write for information on this new but proven product. It will place you under no obligation

Mexican Representative:
Compania de Industria y Comercio, S. A.
Ave. Isabel La Catolica, 19
Mexico D. F., Mexico

Canadian Representative:
W. J. Westaway Co., Ltd.
Hamilton, Ont.

English Representative:
Textile Paper Tube Co., Ltd.
Romiley, Nr. Stockport, Eng.

SONOCO PRODUCTS COMPANY HARTSVILLE, S. C.

MANUFACTURER

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Velvet Surface Cones, Underclearer Rolls, Dytex Tubes, Etc.

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New England Office: 512 Book Store Bldg., New Bedford, Mass.

Spanish Representatives:
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Fernandina No. 22
Barcelona, Spain

China Representatives:
Anderson, Meyer & Co., Ltd.
4, 1, 8 Yuen Ming Yuen Road
Shanghai, China

Australian Representatives:
Frank Lee & Co. Pty., Ltd.
Melbourne, and Sydney

spunk and in the nerve he has to beard the enemy in his stronghold.

The following are extracts from commendatory letters received from prominent citizens of North Carolina:

I was very glad to see the account of your talk before the Rotary Club in Greensboro. This was very timely, as well as very ably delivered.

I have read with interest your speech made in Greensboro. My views are in harmony with yours. I have been simply disgusted with our colleges that have been allowing such stuff to be put before young students.

I am not sure you went far enough according to some rumors which have drifted to my ears some of the teachings of our State paid teachers are absolutely contrary to our North Carolina training and thoughts.

I hope you will have opportunity and courage to speak the same words and perhaps more so that the public may realize how some of our State funds are being spent for purposes for which citizens of North Carolina have a right to be resentful.

I have seen an account of your talk in the papers and hope it will result in waking up the trustees of some of our institutions.

I feel that it is high time that the good people of this commonwealth should be waking up to this menace to our institutions.

I do not know you, but I extend to you my hand for having courage and guts enough to say what you did about the spread of radicalism through our State colleges. Go to it—God knows we need more men who have backbone and red blood enough to get after some things that are allowed in many of our State institutions today. The doors of any public institution, that endorse Bertrand Russell and his teachings, should be closed.

I was impressed with your address and feel that it should receive widespread distribution. May I suggest that a copy of these should be sent to every official of the several colleges in our State and also to each trustee.

We are firmly convinced that public sentiment is overwhelmingly upon our side and that most of the opposition to our position is based upon ignorance of what is being taught by radical professors.

Let no one think that this is a situation peculiar to North Carolina. The League for Industrial Democracy alias Inter-Collegiate Socialist League has a chapter in practically every college in the South.

Cost of Cotton Manufacturing

A New England cotton manufacturer wrote to Commerce and Finance as follows:

"Our trade is active and on the whole encouraging although prices are atrocious. Some cloths are selling on the basis of 2-cent cotton; recently, a very large buyer offered us a large order, and when we figured the cost we found that in

order for us to make a normal profit on it, it would have been necessary for us to buy the cotton at just *two cents less than nothing*; in other words, if someone gave us the cotton, we would still lose 2 cents per pound. It is a situation that cannot last long."

See Improvement in Business

There seems to be a growing feeling that the worst of the depression has been passed and the upward climb has started.

The following are extracts from some statements made in the Charlotte Observer last Sunday:

H. M. Victor, President Union National Bank, Charlotte, N. C.:

Judging the future by the past, it seems to me that if no further unexpected complications occur that this October marks the bottom of the depression and that from now on there will be a slow but steady up-grade in general business.

W. H. Wood, President American Trust Company, Charlotte, N. C.:

This country has gone through similar depressions and we are sure to work out of this one during the next twelve months and in a few years to be enjoying prosperity.

C. A. Williams, President Williams & Shelton Company, Charlotte, N. C.:

The textile industry seems to be on the upward trend. Mills are running more on full time than they have for some time past. A great many of the textile cotton products have seen their lowest prices, in my judgment, that is, the staple cotton products such as sheetings, denims and other kindred staple products. The merchants seem to be more confident that business is going to be much better during the next two months, or until the holidays.

J. Elwood Cox, President Commercial National Bank, High Point, N. C.:

Some little things in some lines may have setbacks, but I believe there will be a steady though gradual improvement from now on.

Bishop Cannon Seeks To Delay Explanation

Bishop Jas. Cannon, Jr., having been indicted under the Corrupt Practices Act has sought to secure delay by challenging the constitutionality of that act.

What the public wants to know is what became of the funds which were given to Bishop Cannon for the purpose of conducting a campaign against Al Smith.

There have been certain insinuations relative to the transfer of parts of that fund to his personal account and it seems to us that an honest man would prefer to clear his name rather than worry about the constitutionality of some act of Congress.

HAYWOOD, MACKAY & VALENTINE, INC.

Successors to

Cotton Goods Depts. Fred'k Vietor & Achelis

SOUTHERN OFFICE

In Charge of T. Holt Haywood

Reynolds Bldg. Phone 2-3302 Winston-Salem, N. C.

Selling Agents for

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of Construction for:Town and Industrial Plan-
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Golf Courses and Country
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School and College GroundsParks and Civic Centers
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Town Properties

Largest Landscape Organization in the South

MILL NEWS ITEMS

HIGH POINT, N. C.—A portion of the plant of the High Point Overall Company was badly damaged by fire on Monday night.

HICKORY, N. C.—Nine additional Schbert & Salzer 45-gauge 24-section knitting machines have been installed in the Lyerly Full-Fashioned Hosiery Mills, thus bringing the number of knitting machines up to 24.

MOUNT AIRY, N. C.—The Surry Knitting Mills, recently incorporated here, are to take over and operate the plant formerly operated by Bruce Springthorpe & Sons. The mill has 27 knitting machines on bathing suits and sweaters.

WEST POINT, MISS.—Contract for the erection of the addition to the Aponaug Manufacturing Company is to be let within a few days. The addition is to be 107x200 feet, brick and concrete construction.

LENOIR CITY, TENN.—T. J. Campbell, mayor here, announces that prospects for a new women's seamless hosiery mill here appear good. He has just returned from the East where he conferred with capitalists. The proposed mill would employ 300 persons, cost about \$500,000 and operate 800 machines.

GASTONIA, N. C.—The Loray plant of the Manville-Jenckes Company, which has been operated on tire fabrics, will hereafter also produce yarns for the market, spinning 4s to 60s, both combed and carded. Selling will be direct to the knitting, weaving and other consuming trades. Yarn sales will be in charge of Frank I. Clark, well known yarn man, who in recent months has been selling for a group of Southern yarn mills.

KNOXVILLE, TENN.—Amory, Browne & Co. have been appointed sole selling agents of the Knoxville Knitting Mills. The line was formerly sold through the mills' own office at 93 Worth street, New York. The new arrangement becomes effective December 1.

"Knoxknit" products include men's half hose, children's ribbed lines and women's seamless hosiery. The concern is capitalized at \$300,000 and equipment is listed at 611 knitting, 165 rib and 100 looping machines, with dyeing, bleaching and finishing departments, according to the latest textile directories. W. C. Ross is president.

MACON, GA.—William Carter, president of the William Carter Company, which has underwear plants here and in Barnesville, Ga., while on a visit here for several days last week, said that the new plant planned for Macon, a much bigger one than is now being operated, would be started in the spring. Land has been purchased for the new site, and the city has extended water lines and sewerage lines to it.

Work was scheduled to start last January on this factory, but because of the uncertain situation it was delayed. The time has arrived, Mr. Carter indicated, when the company can safely proceed with its plan.

W. P. Drumbheller, general superintendent of the Carter plants, and Mrs. Drumbheller, accompanied Mr. Carter here. He has returned to the home office, but Mr. and Mrs. Drumbheller will remain for several days.

MILL NEWS ITEMS

ENGLEWOOD, TENN.—Eureka Mills are employing all workers laid off during the past few months and are reported working full time day and night to fill orders for knitted underwear. Two hundred persons are employed. It is understood here that Englewood Manufacturing Company recently, cut to part time operation, has received a large number of orders for misses' and children's hosiery. It has been announced that all old hands will be re-employed for full time for an indefinite period.

SAND SPRINGS, OKLA.—The new \$300,000 bleachery that has been erected here as a finishing unit of Commander Mills, Inc., will begin full time operations at once. Commander Mills of Sand Springs are producers of wide sheetings, sheets and pillow cases and occupy an important position in the industry. The completion of the finishing plant will enable the company to handle every process entering into the manufacture of its product and put it into a competent position to match operations in plants that are similarly equipped.

GREENSBORO, N. C. — An order signed in Superior Court by Judge Thomas J. Shaw appointed George H. Fullerton as permanent receiver for Tytape Manufacturing Corporation, of this city, against which a creditors' action was started by Southern Dyeing Company and others.

The receivership was created after the defendant corporation had filed an answer, admitting the plaintiff's allegations of threatened insolvency and joining in the petition for a receiver. It was alleged in the complaint that the defendant's liabilities aggregate \$8,000 and its assets \$4,000.

HARTSVILLE, S. C.—United States Finishing Company states that the consolidation of its plant at Cedartown, Ga., with that of the Hartsville Print & Dye Works at Hartsville, has been almost completed as announced last week. Essential machinery for vat dyeing, sulphur dyeing and napping is being moved from the Georgia to the South Carolina branch. Besides printing, Hartsville will hereafter handle all the types of dye work formerly processed at Cedartown with the exception of minerals. The latter are to be discontinued.

James J. Mowry, who had been resident agent at Cedartown, goes to Hartsville in an executive capacity.

LAURENS, S. C.—Providing employment for around 140 persons and maintaining a pay roll of around \$2,000 weekly, the Katemann-Mitchell Company of New Jersey is establishing a silk mill at Laurens, according to official announcement, removing to that town a silk mill located at Paterson. The plant will be in the old braid mill building, manufacturing pure silk cloth and will be in operation in about ninety days, according to official announcement. It is also stated that some 225 looms will be kept running day and night. The company will employ local labor, it is said, and will not attempt to build dwellings for workers. The people of Laurens were not petitioned to subscribe stock to the concern.

GREENSBORO, N. C.—Plant No. 2 of the Blue Bell Overall Company at South Elm and East Whittington streets, opened in part on October 2, will be in full

BETTER BUYING

enables Rockweave to offer the same
HIGH QUALITY at LOWERED PRICES

LOWER prices for the finest raw materials are creating substantial economies in Rockweave manufacture.

Still maintaining the high standards of quality and workmanship that have always characterized their products, Rockweave is passing on these savings, in the form of lowered prices to the trade.

Write for full information

about all Rockweave laundry textiles, and the new services now available to you. Every request will receive prompt attention. The complete list of products is given below.



CALLAWAY MILLS, INC.

345 MADISON AVE., NEW YORK CITY

RAY T. JOHNSON, representing Callaway Mills, Inc., 323 S. Franklin St., Chicago

M. R. ADOTT, representing Callaway Mills, Inc., 110 Summer St., Boston, Mass.

PLAIN WEAVE NETS
COVER DUCK
CANVAS APRONS
LAUNDRY TRUCKS

LENO WEAVE NETS
DOUBLE-FACED FELT
WET-WASH BAGS
TABLE TOPS

COVER CLOTH
DOUBLE-FILLED PADDING
LAUNDRY BASKETS
NAPKINS



MORTON'S

AUTOMATIC
BALL BEARING

CALENDER RACK

Guaranteed Mechanically
Perfect and Fool Proof

Improve the quality of your laps in your picker room by using the perfect calender rack. Improved laps mean improved work all along the line and our Morton Ball Bearing Racks are positive, durable, and fool proof.

Let us send you a set on trial so that you may see the improvement in your own plant.

Reduction in price in keeping with the times.

MORTON MACHINE WORKS

Columbus, Ga.

East: Joseph Barnes, New Bedford, Mass. N. C., S. C., Va. and Tenn.
Rep.: CAROLINA SPECIALTY CO., Charlotte, N. C.

MILL NEWS ITEMS

operation by the end of the year. At present about 150 operatives are employed in this unit, and at least 100 more will be added to the present force, as soon as the remodelling work and the rest of the machinery is installed. About 200 new machines are being set up and eventually 300 machines, requiring the services of approximately 375 persons, will be used. In Plant No. 1, located at 624 South Elm street, approximately 1,350 persons operate the 1,000 machines, and by the first of the year when all of the new equipment is in operation, about 1,600 persons will be employed.

RAEFORD, N. C.—The rumor that a new owner of Raeford Cotton Mill had planned to start up regularly November 1st proves false, for the condition of the property is such that some preparation must needs be made before the mill can run, and not a weed has been cut. However, it is hoped the mill will run by the first of 1932 if not sooner.

TUPELO, Miss.—John Hunter, secretary-treasurer of the Tupelo Garment Company, announces that it will be located in its spacious new two-story building by November 15. Upon its completion, 100 new machines will be installed in addition to the old ones now in operation. The new building will be used in addition to the present office and plant space.

The Tupelo Garment Company has been steadily growing and recently the need of larger quarters became so evident that the company decided to build an addition. An order for 16,000 dozen shirts from one buyer is expected to be filled by April.

Cotton Acreage Reduction Should Be Made Voluntary

(Continued from Page 11)

was not being enforced, the actual acreage would be increased over 1931, or assuming that a reduction actually took place, the reduction would not be as great as if no legislation had been passed.

It would be much more sensible to avoid any such drastic legislation as has been proposed and has actually been put on the statute books in some States. The present price of cotton, according to past experience, will of itself be a tremendous force in bringing about a drastic reduction of acreage in 1932. This reduction in acreage, based on past experiences, will be about 15 per cent.

If such a reduction should take place without the aid of legislation, the crop would not be reduced to the required eight million bales. In fact, there would be produced, under normal weather conditions, about 10,571,356 bales of cotton. However, such a reduction would tend to ease the situation and if perchance business conditions should improve there might be a substantial rise in the price of cotton. At least it may be said that, in the past, a short crop has invariably followed a large crop, especially if the production has been above normal for two or more years. This has been the case during the last few years.

A much wiser policy would be to follow that recommended by the United States Department of Agriculture and the State College of Agriculture of developing in the

mind of the farmer the need for a more rationalized scheme of agriculture. This policy has been in effect in some of the States, notably North Carolina, where considerable progress has been noted.

But in many of the States the authorities, especially those who have control of the finances, have not realized the necessity of putting this work on firm foundation. The need is for more economic information and more economic specialists to carry such information to farmers and to work with them in the development of a balanced agriculture. In the end such a program will be more effective and less expensive than that which has been recently proposed; namely, reduction of cotton acreage by legislative action.

Form Group to Handle Waste

Greenville, S. C.—Formation of the Southern Cotton Waste Associates, composed of a number of cotton mills in South Carolina and other Southern States, was announced following a recent meeting here of many textile manufacturers.

Purpose of the organization will be to stabilize classification and distribution in the cotton waste industry.

John J. Ryan & Sons, Inc., one of the leading cotton waste firms in the country, will be affiliated with the association and handle distribution. Southern headquarters of the company is in Greenville, and offices are maintained in the East and also in foreign countries.

It is estimated that the waste products of mills totaling several million spindles will be handled through the new organization.

Compromise in Cadet Hosiery Case

David S. Ludlum and Edward Palmer, receivers in equity of the Cadet Hosiery Company, Inc., have made a compromise with Cooper, Wells & Co., of Decatur, Ala., which they have asked the U. S. District Court here to approve, whereby they will give a clear bill of sale to Cooper Wells for 30-39 gauge full-fashioned hosiery machines now in the Cooper plant, in return for Cooper Wells lopping \$124,766 off its claim of \$349,766 against the Cadet Company and the receivers, and allow the balance of \$225,000 to be paid on the basis of a general claim.

The Cadet Company operated plants in Columbia, Tenn., and Philadelphia.

The receivers feel the arrangement is for the best interests of the stockholders, creditors and everyone else connected with the affairs of the Cadet Company, and urged the court to sanction the arrangement. Judge Kirkpatrick, to whom the petition was presented, deferred action, however, until November 10, which was the time he set for a hearing in the matter on a rule on the stockholders and creditors of the company to show cause why the plan should not be approved by the court.

The hosiery machines were delivered by Cadet Hosiery Company to Cooper Wells prior to the appointment of the receivers several months ago, and there might be some possibility of the receivers regaining them for the estate, but only after long and expensive litigation, the receivers said, and the ultimate result would hardly be more than a \$5,000 net gain to the creditors, whereas, under the proposed arrangement, this trouble would be eliminated, and the Cooper Wells Company would agree to cut down its claim nearly \$125,000, and this seemed to the receivers to be more advantageous to the parties concerned than a long and uncertain litigation.

Hines Discusses Cotton Uses

(Continued from Page 16)

of by the average man or woman. Perhaps I can suggest the variety of these industrial uses by mentioning that cotton fabrics promise to constitute an extremely important road-making material although nothing would seem further from what we think of as the characteristics of cotton fabric. Another illustration, and a use which is already thoroughly established is that on the average every automobile in this country employs about thirty-two pounds of cotton fabric in its tires, its top and other appointments and equipment. In normal years there will be consumed in new cars and in tire replacements in old cars over 850,000 bales of cotton which is between 6 and 7 per cent of our whole cotton crop. By this illustration you will faintly realize what industrial uses mean to cotton.

I want to tell you about another phase of this staple with its many-sided aspects. Even before the World War, there was some tendency to operate cotton mills at night. But this tendency was enormously stimulated by the war demands for cotton fabric. The cotton mills were urged by the government, and perhaps even more by their own desires to get still greater profits, to run their mills night and day. The usual way for doing this was by utilizing at night women and minors as well as men. This was primarily true because the spinning in the cotton mills is done much more satisfactorily by women than men so that if the cotton mills ran at night the easy thing was to employ women at night. This condition had two very bad effects. The disadvantages from a humanitarian standpoint of working women for very long hours throughout the night was very generally deplored. The economic disadvantages turned out to be also very serious because the upshot was that there was an overproduction of cotton goods, with resulting necessity for shutting down the mills and throwing labor out of employment from time to time and all this instilled an uncertainty and fear into the distributors of cotton goods which I believe actually resulted in their disposing of less cotton goods than they would have disposed of if the trade had not been disorganized by this demoralizing instability. The upshot of these conditions was that under the leadership of The Cotton-Textile Institute, of which my good friend George Sloan, who came from Nashville, Tenn., is the able and efficient president, about 85 per cent of the cotton mill spindleage of the country has adopted the policy of not working women and minors at night and by that course has secured the approval and gratitude of the country on account of the humanitarian reform that this will work and has also laid the foundation for greater stability in the industry, greater regularity of employment and, as I believe, an actually greater expansion of the demand and distribution of cotton goods. The practical way that this reform is beginning to work and will work more and more is that it will concentrate the manufacture upon the day shift. This will not in general and in the long run displace women from cotton mills but will give day work under more favorable conditions to the women who in the past have had night work. There is one very unsatisfactory side of this situation and that is that an extremely small proportion of the cotton mill executives still persist in working women and minors throughout the night and in running their mills full blast day and night. These gentlemen perhaps think that they are in the right in thus menacing the continuance of this great reform but I firmly believe that they are in the wrong and pursuing a course which is injurious to the cotton farmer and the



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Southern Textile Bulletin

cotton mill employees and also the customers of the cotton mills. As to these customers who buy the cotton goods made by the industry, it is interesting to emphasize that, on account of their earnest desire for stabilization of their business, they are particularly clamorous in their protests against the policy of full night production with women and minors which this small minority of manufacturers seems still bent upon trying to fasten perpetually upon the industry.

I should say that the moral of my talk is twofold. First, that you help the South and its farmers through realizing more and more the attractive and varied qualities of cotton fabrics and second, that you continue to give your helpful and hearty support to the great reform which has been so auspiciously started for concentrating production on the day time shift and avoiding the employment of women and minors in the cotton mills throughout the long hours of the night.

Practical Textile Designing

(Continued from Page 9)

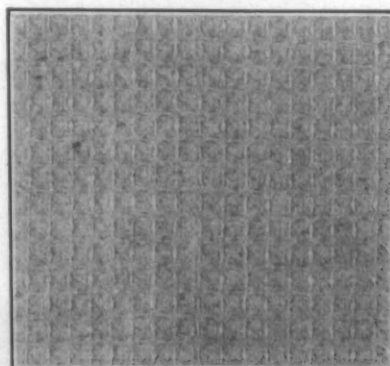


Fig. 232

complete design, with the lines of twill inserted. Pattern complete on twelve threads and twelve picks.

Fig. 232 illustrates a fabric such as is used for towels. The design for this is exactly the same as Fig. 231.

Bleaching and Finishing of Cotton Piece Goods

(Continued from Page 8)

The Backfiller or Tommy Dodd possibly presents the hardest jobs for the starcher, for verily at this point of the game "there is more in the man than there is in the land." The set of the doctors and the weights play no small part in obtaining the desired finish. Care should be taken to see that the roll is in good condition, free from ridges, and absolutely true.

The man in charge of the calender room shares an equal responsibility in the proper finishing of cotton goods. In order to obtain the best finish, he must know how to operate the various calenders under his control, such as Schreiner, Chasing, Friction, and Rolling Calender, to say nothing of the lowly Sprinkler.

When the goods leave the calender room they go to the cloth room. There great care should be taken to see that the goods are thoroughly inspected and put up in a neat and attractive manner. A good finish can be made of no effect by poor put up. The minute a customer receives a shipment of goods in poor cases or carelessly

packed, he immediately begins to look for trouble, and he can usually find it.

Certainly no up-to-date plant would attempt to operate without an adequate cost system so as to determine whether or not they are finishing goods below cost. But in this day of close competition and price cutting one cannot help but wonder if much attention is paid to the cost of finishing.

Mildew Growth on Cellulose Acetate Fabrics

(Continued from Page 12)

Cellulose acetate has a low moisture content. It is roughly one-half of that of cotton and one-quarter of that of wool under ordinary conditions. In general, therefore, there will be very little encouragement for mould fungi to grow since moisture is favorable to their development. Such forms as do become established may be those which can thrive under drier conditions.

Dust, as is well known, is an excellent carrier of infection, and it is highly probable that this agent is particularly active in the case of the infection of cellulose acetate fabrics. Of the importance of dust there can be no better proof than the care necessary in the process of making cultures to avoid undesirable infections. Frequently the particles of dust either consist of nutrient material or carry nutrient material, for mould can be grown on the particles of dust which have settled on a cleaned glass plate left exposed for a short time. Flourishing colonies can be obtained in this way. They consist, naturally, of many different kinds.

Very patient examination of garments made from cellulose acetate fabric which have developed mould spots has brought to light the fact that there is a broken filament operative in the formation of the mould spots. Cellulose acetate is an electrical insulator standing high in the list of materials which can be electrified by friction. On agitation in air cellulose acetate becomes quite highly electrified. A broken filament is constantly moving about, and, by virtue of its low electrical capacity, it may attain a high potential. In this state it exercises a strong attractive force on particles of dust floating in the air. Mouldspots may possibly have their beginning in this way.

The subject is still under investigation. It may be that further work will prove that electrification of broken filaments has little or nothing to do with the question of mould growths. The suggestion is nevertheless an interesting one, worthy of attention, since it is the result of close observation. — John Eccles in Textile Manufacturer of Manchester, Eng.

Munroe Promoted by Institute

The appointment, effective November 1st, of Sydney P. Munroe as assistant to the president of the Cotton-Textile Institute, was announced by George A. Sloan, president of that organization.

Since February, 1930, Mr. Munroe has had charge of the Institute's cost-improvement efforts with the title of manager of the oCst section. Inasmuch as the Institute's cost work fits in more and more with the general activities of that organization, Mr. Munroe's promotion reflects the increasing importance which the Institute's management attaches to the use of sound cost methods by the mills.

It is understood that there will be no change in the organization of the Cost Section but that this work will continue under Mr. Munroe's guidance.

SUPERINTENDENTS AND OVERSEERS

We wish to obtain a complete list of the superintendents and overseers of every cotton mill in the South. Please fill in the enclosed blank and send it to us.

_____, 193____

Name of Mill _____

Town _____

Spinning Spindles _____ Looms _____

Superintendent _____

Carder _____

Spinner _____

Weaver _____

Cloth Room _____

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Mills in Lancashire Experiment With Russian Cotton

Manchester, Eng.—Fresh efforts are now being made to infuse new life into the fine spinning industry in Lancashire. Among the technical endeavors to cheapen its production permanently is a reported attempt to switch over to Russian cotton in the place of Egyptian and the better grades of American cotton.

So far the bulk of the Russian cotton consumed in Lancashire has been used by the mills belonging to the Lancashire Cotton Corp. But rumors that the Fine Spinners and Doublers Association is experimenting and going on to Russian cotton appear to be well founded. Those who should be in the position to know report some excellent results have already been achieved.

Bulb Burns For Over 29 Years

Sanford, N. C.—In May, 1902, W. C. York, then overseer at the Sanford Cotton Mill, placed a small electric light bulb, with one filament, in the fire pump house at the mill.

This bulb has burned continuously since without replacement, night and day, except when current has been off in the entire town. The bulb has burned for about 29½ years, 10,815 days, or 259,560 hours. Mr. York, now superintendent of the mill, vouches for the accuracy of this story and says it is absolutely true, "believe it or not."

WANTED—Overseer weaving. Must be experienced in Jacquard work, and furnish good references. Apply Jacquard, care Southern Textile Bulletin.

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Everybody's Business

(Continued from Page 10)

in the *Figaro*, "Hard Times Coming," so instead of ordering a second bottle he called for his check.

"Is there anything wrong with the wine?" asked the landlord.

"The wine is good, but I did not order a second bottle because hard times are coming and we must economize," explained the artist.

"Hard times?" said the landlord. "Then my wife must not order the silk dress we planned, but must take one of cotton."

"Hard times?" repeated the dressmaker when the order was cancelled. "This is no time to expand. I must not make the improvements I had planned in this place."

"Hard times, et?" said the builder when the dressmaker cancelled the building plans. "Then I cannot have my wife's portrait painted." So he wrote to the artist and cancelled the portrait order.

After receiving the letter the artist went again to his favorite cafe and order a small bottle of wine to soothe him. On a nearby chair was the paper in which he had read of hard times a few days before. He picked it up, read more closely, and found that it was two years old.

Barcol Hygrostats

A hygrostat, designed to meet the demand for an inexpensive, well constructed instrument for controlling humidifying apparatus by electrical means, has recently been added to the "Electric system of temperature control" of Barber-Colman Company, Rockford, Ill. This instrument is essentially an automatic two-way switch



operated by changes in the length of a wood cylinder as it reacts to changes in atmospheric moisture content. The hygrostat not only actuates controlled mechanisms on a variation of less than 4 per cent in relative humidity, but indicates the existing humidity by means of a pointer and scale mounted in the instrument.

The hygrostat is mounted upon an insulating base of phenolic resin, and protected by a moulded cover of the same material. All metal parts are carefully rust-proofed to insure maximum life and continued dependable service.

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COTTON GOODS

New York.—Business in the cotton goods markets was considerably less active last week. Sales were below the volume of the two previous weeks but in gray goods were well ahead of production. Prices on gray goods held steady despite the weaker demand and mills refused numerous low bids. The prices in most constructions are not yet in line with the advance that has recently been made by cotton prices. Mills complained that actual prices they paid for cotton were considerably higher than market quotations would reflect.

In the print cloth division, November 80 squares 39-inch 4-yard sold at 5¼ cents, with 4½ cents generally quoted for December and forward, mills which previously had held 1932 deliveries at 5¼ cents relinquishing this position. There was a little movement of 64x60s 38½-inch 4.35-yard at 3¾ cents, despite talk of lower prices.

Carded broadcloths sold in fairly good volume, but the advances recently made in narrow goods did not hold. There were sales of 80x56s 36½-inch 5.10 yard at 3¾ cents, 80x60s 36½-inch 5-yard at 4 cents, 80x60s 37½-inch 4.75-yard at 4½ cents, 90x60s 38-inch 4.32-yard at 5 cents.

The fine goods market generally was quiet from the standpoint of sales, despite the seeming spurt in interest which in reality was the result of careful checking. Mills generally would not quote lower prices, but listened with interest to bids at concessions in several styles. Thus, in the opinion of some, there was more confidential selling than movement of goods at open "market prices." This situation was no more apparent in cotton goods than in rayons, where the price cuts in fine denier yarns have failed to stimulate buying in any large way. There were, however, some exceptions, where slightly better interest, as in the case of combed pongees and organdies, for instance, had served to hold prices.

Prices were as follows:

Print cloths, 28-in., 64x60s	2¾
Print cloths, 27-in., 64x60s	2½
Gray goods, 38½-in., 64x60s	3¾
Gray goods, 39-in., 68x72s	4¼
Gray goods, 39-in., 80x80s	5½
Brown sheetings, 3-yard	5¼
Brown sheetings, standard	5¾
Brown sheetings, 4-yard, 56-60s	5½
Ticking, 8-ounce	13
Denims	9½
Dress gingham	10½a12
Standard prints	7
Staple gingham	7½

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YARN MARKET

Philadelphia, Pa.—Although yarn trading reached only moderate proportions during the week, prices held steady and a fairly good business was done. Spinners had hoped that buyers would be willing to operate more freely, but as a rule few of them were willing to cover beyond their nearby needs. While some buyers who took yarn in September at prices higher than they could have purchased at since, the greater number have overstayed the market and have recently been showing increasing interest in their needs.

The market, as a whole, kept on about the same basis as have been noted during the past two weeks ago when sales began to run better than for some time past. Buying has been of a spotty character, however, and demand has not been sustained long enough to help spinners much in the matter of prices.

There has been a steady call from weavers, tape, towel and converters being in the lead, and sales from 50,000 pounds down have been reported. Most of the business from weavers has been placed on the basis of 16c for 20s two-ply warps of ordinary grade. This is a full cent under spinners' present prices, but manufacturers to date have not found it necessary to go above 16½c and no large volume has yet been sold above 16c.

Trading in yarns has become more active this month, last week being the most active of the month so far as new business is concerned. Deliveries have improved but not to an important degree. It appears as though total sales for October will exceed those for September by a considerable margin. This week to date trading has been slightly less active, buyers waiting to see if advances will hold.

Since insulators were slow in specifying it is reported necessary to make up the open contract yarns according to average specifications given on old contracts. The yarns are then stocked to await shipping directions and bills sent forward. These measures appear to have been acceptable, though prices have gone at least several cents a pounds against several who committed themselves heavily early this year.

Southern Single Warps		30s	20
10s	14	40s	27
12s	16	Duck Yarns, 3, 4 and 5-ply	
16s	16	8s	14½
20s	16½	10s	15
26s	19½	12s	15½
30s	20	16s	16½
Southern Two-Ply Chain Warps		20s	17½
8s	14	Carpet Yarns	
10s	14½	Tinged Carpet, 8s, 3 and 4-ply	13
12s	15	White Carpet, 8s, 3 and 4-ply	14
16s	16	Colored Strips, 8s, 3 and 6-ply	14½
20s	16½	Part Waste Insulating Yarn	
24s	18½	8s, 1-ply	12½
30s	20	8s, 2, 3 and 4-ply	12½
36s	26	10s, 1-ply and 3-ply	13½
40s	27	12s, 2-ply	13½
Southern Single Skeins		16s, 2-ply	15
8s	13½	20s, 2-ply	16½
10s	14	26s, 2-ply	18
12s	14½	30s, 2-ply	20
14s	15	Southern Frame Cones	
16s	15½	8s	13½
20s	16½	10s	14
24s	18½	12s	14½
26s	19½	16s	16
Southern Two-Ply Skeins		18s	16
8s	14	20s	16½
10s	14½	22s	17
12s	15	24s	18½
14s	15½	26s	19½
16s	16	28s	19½
20s	16½	30s	20½
24s	18½		
26s	19½		

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WICKWIRE-SPENCER STEEL CO., 41 E. 42nd St., New York City. Sou. Rep.: James A. Greer, 80 Rutherford St., Greenville, S. C.

New Cotton Fashions In Institute Displays

Atlantic City, N. J.—Sixty smart costumes were shown by the Cotton-Textile Institute in a fashion show presented at the Hotel Ambassador as a feature of the annual convention of the International Association of Ice Cream Manufacturers here. The fashion show was presented by Thelma Roberts, of the institute's staff, with the co-operation of B. Altman & Co. and Best & Co.

The sixty models shown included pajamas, daytime dresses and suits, formal afternoon and evening costumes, winter sports outfits and new Palm Beach fashions.

A similar showing will be staged by Miss Roberts at Haddon Hall Hotel for the women in attendance at the annual convention of the International Association of Milk Dealers.

Henrietta Mills of Caroleen, N. C., Loses in Tax Appeal

Henrietta Mills of Caroleen, N. C., is the loser by a decision of the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals in a case involving income taxes for the year ended March 31, 1923, in the sum of \$35,112. The case grew out of the purchase by that company of 2,000 shares of stock of the Cherokee Falls Manufacturing Company at \$650 per share, as of April 1, 1920, payments being made in four installments as follows: 500 shares April 1, 1920, \$325,000; 500 shares January 15, 1921, \$340,437; 500 shares January 15, 1922, \$359,937; 500 shares January 15, 1923, \$379,437.

The purchasing company contended that the excess of the last three installments over the first price

amounted to what would have been 6 per cent interest and was in fact interest. Consequently, it should have been allowed a deduction for interest in the determination of its income for the year beginning April 1, 1922, and ending March 31, 1923. The commissioner of internal revenue, however, held that no part of the amount paid for the stock represented interest paid or incurred, and his determination to this effect was sustained by the U. S. board of tax appeals. From this decision the company appealed to the Circuit Court of Appeals. This court, in its opinion upholding the tax board, said:

"The fact that the later installments exceeded the first by amounts that equaled 6 per cent interest does not of itself prove that the excess was interest. In this transaction there was no element of lending or borrowing, and the excess price paid for the stock later purchased is not to be considered interest, but all principal. It is significant that while the purchasers took over the control of the company on the making of the first payment, it was agreed that no dividends should be paid until all the provisions of the contract were fully complied with. The record is silent as to the amount of the dividends that would have been paid in due course. The excess of the later stock over the first stock purchased may have been fixed to take care of the dividends that would otherwise have been paid."

Saco-Lowell May Combine Two Plants

Saco, Me.—Possibility of the removal to Saco of the Newton Upper Falls plant of the Saco-Lowell Shops is being considered by officials, it became known here, but it is understood no definite action has yet been decided upon. In connection with this report, it is also learned that the industrial committee of the Biddeford and Saco Chamber of Commerce has been authorized to offer to some industrial concern No. 7 and 8 buildings of the York Manufacturing Company, which are no longer utilized, and these are mentioned as the possible location for the Bay State portion of the Saco-Lowell equipment should it be moved here.

The plant at Newton Upper Falls includes the carding machinery department and a foundry, and if it were moved here the company would have in one location a complete plant for the manufacture of textile equipment, including two foundries, carding and frame machines.



Mill Village Activities

Edited by Mrs. Ethel Thomas Dabbs—"Aunt Becky."

Something for Every Mill Employee To Think About

BY A SECOND HAND

A bale of cotton costs so much a pound dirt and all; it is brought to the mill, stored in the warehouse for a while, then carried to the opening room, bagging and ties taken off and sold for less than the mill paid for them; loss No. 1.

The rotten cotton and bad cotton picked off the ends of the bale and costing as much as good cotton, sold as waste; loss No. 2.

The cotton is then put into the opener and picking machines and the bulk of the dirt and trash beaten out; this dirt and trash cost as much as the good cotton and is lost altogether; loss No. 3.

The cotton then passes on to the cards where the losses really begin. The card takes out the fly and more dirt, the fly is sold for about one-fourth what the good cotton cost; loss No. 4.

The strippings have to come out and are sold for about 60 per cent of good cotton; loss No. 5.

The labor has been paid for bringing that bale of cotton to the cards; part of it will have to go back to the picker room and started back again, then the labor will have to be paid to run part of this same bale of cotton again; loss No. 6.

We carry it on to the drawing where there will be more waste that will have to go back to the picker room and started again and the drawing hands are paid twice for part of their work; loss No. 7.

Then on to the slubbers where the slubber hand will make more waste to go back to the picker room, and every hand clean back to the slubbers paid again for running part of that same bale of cotton; loss No. 8.

On to the intermediates and speeders where the same thing occurs again, only this waste has to be put through the waste machine, which is extra cost, then carried to opening room and all the way back to the speeders again, paying every hand over again for their work; loss No. 9.

Carry this bale of cotton on to the spinning room; if we are not careful here we have two losses; first is if the spinning runs bad, the waste that is made will have to go back to the waste machine, then all the way back to the

spinning again, paying all the hands again to do the same work over; loss No. 10.

Maybe we will have a few tangled bobbins of yarn. Now, just think, after having all that trouble to make that yarn, if we ruin it then it has to be sold as waste, but it cost the company the price of good cotton. They paid the hands to make good yarn but part of it was sold as waste; loss No. 11.

Then we carry what is left of this bale of cotton on to the spoolers, warpers and slashers, where, if we are not very careful there is another big loss in waste, but still every hand from the opening room to the slashers has been paid to do their work right. But some one of them has failed and yarn is sold as waste at a big loss. Who has to bear that loss? The mill, of course. We have already had our pay; loss No. 12.

Then on to the weave room. This bale of cotton has traveled from the opening room to the weave room, some of it has been carried back to the opening room about three or four times and now here it is in part, about to be finished into cloth. Something will happen to a loom that will cause part of the cloth to be seconds and part of it waste; the seconds are sold at a loss; the rags are used as waste to clean with, and either burned or sold at "nothing," you might say; loss No. 13.

We have not thought about the sweepings on the floor; they cost just what the good cotton did, but the mill doesn't get it. Another loss!

Listen, second hands, section men and every hand in the mill; here is what we need: first, get on our jobs and run them, get production, make first-class goods and less waste. Show the mills that we are for them, not against them. The mills, the mill president, the mill superintendent and overseers are all trying to help us. Let's do our part by running our job like we owned the mills. The mills furnish us the machinery, money and cotton, and lose money to let us make a living for our wives and children. I believe by every cotton mill hand doing his duty we can keep the mills running at a profit. Let's try.

Selma, N. C.—Team Elects Captain

The basketball team of the Selma High School held their first meeting last week. Coach Boyette made a short talk to the boys and was very much pleased with the large group that reported. Lloyd Foster was elected captain and Walton Parker was made manager.

Do You Know Them?



Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Jordan, of Columbus, Ga., on their 25th wedding anniversary, September 2nd, 1931. Mrs. Jordan before her marriage was Miss Mamie Tarpley, of Athens, Ga. Mr. Jordan is overseer of carding, Swift Manufacturing Company, Calumbus, Ga. When we saw this picture on our desk, we thought: "Oh, yes,—somebody else has been marrying." Then we looked again, saw that it was our friend Mr. Jordan, and began to look for a letter that would throw light on the subject. Anyhow they look as happy as newly-weds, and "as young as they feel."

May they live to celebrate their diamond (75th) anniversary. Aunt Becky.

Goldville, S. C.

THE JOANNA NEWS

"Keep a smile on your lips; it is better
To joyfully, hopefully try
For the end you would gain than to fetter
Your life with a moan and a sigh."

Mrs. E. Hancock of Gaffney, S. C., and Miss Mewyn Franklin of Clarksville, Ga., spent the week-end with Mrs. R. G. Carr.

Mr. and Mrs. Forest Gentry of Ninety-Six spent the week-end with Mr. and Mrs. D. N. Morgan.

Mrs. Dan Martin is spending the week with her sister, Mrs. Walter Wright, Spartanburg, S. C.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Bartlett and little son of Greenville, S. C., were week-end guests of Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Thomas.

Little Marcie O'Shields returned Monday to her home here after spending two weeks with her aunt, Mrs. Tom Dunnaway, Columbia.

Mr. Henry Hunter, who was postmaster in Goldville for a number of years, was a week-end visitor in town. Mr. Hunter holds a government position in Birmingham, Ala.

Mr. P. E. Strickland, former overseer of spinning, moved to Anderson, S. C., Monday. Mr. and Mrs. Strickland have made many friends in Goldville who regret to see them go.

Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Delany, Miss Elizabeth Wise, Mrs.

J. L. Addison, Mrs. Mamie White, Tom Addison, Miss Margaret Moorhead, Misses Frances and Rebecca Devore motored to the mountains Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Marvin Tucker announce the birth of a daughter on Wednesday, October 21st.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Davenport, Magnolia street, a son on Monday, October 26th.

The teachers and children of the primary department of the Sunday school enjoyed a weinie roast at Flat Rock Saturday afternoon.

Miss Dora Dukes entertained the little girls of her Sunday school class Tuesday evening with an "old-time" candy pulling. If you don't believe it's lots of fun, just ask the girls.

Odell Barrett, six-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Gus Barrett, had his leg broken while watching the football game Saturday afternoon. He had gotten inside the lines. One of the Lockhart players tackled a Goldville player, throwing him against Odell and knocking him down.

CELEBRATES BIRTHDAY

Jenell Lyles celebrated her ninth birthday Saturday afternoon by entertaining twenty of her little friends at her home on Horseshoe Bend. After an hour of games on the lawn, Mrs. Lyles served refreshments to the guests. Jenell received many pretty gifts from her little friends.

MRS. HUEBLE PASSES

Funeral services for Mrs. Irene Hueble, 35, wife of F. W. Hueble, who died Saturday morning at her home on Toronto street, were held Sunday afternoon at her home, conducted by the Rev. C. C. Vaughn. Interment was made in the Whitmire cemetery.

Besides her husband, she is survived by the following children: Oliver, Elsie, Otis, Annie, Gertrude and David. The following brothers and sisters also survive: Mrs. Frances Nelson, Mrs. Lois Jennings, Fred Jennings, all of Whitmire, and Harmon Jennings of Union, S. C.

Captain Harry Meikleham, Agent Pepperell Mfg. Co., Lindale, Ga.



"Captain Harry" as he is affectionately called, is the most popular and beloved citizen of Lindale, Ga., where a population of around 5,000 give him undivided and loyal support in all he undertakes.

He has been head of these mills for around 30 years, and has acted the part of father, friend and adviser to all his employees, many of them having been with him through all these years, and would fight or die for him if necessary.

(We are indebted to our friend, Mr. Jackson, of Lindale, for the picture from which this cut was made.—Aunt Becky.)

CLASSIFIED ADS.

WANTED — Representative to travel weaving mills within 100 miles of Charlotte, to sell popular and well known loom supply; prefer experienced mill man, with sales ability and personality, who is already familiar with the trade; write application M. A. G., care Southern Textile Bulletin.

WANTED—Position as overseer of weaving; 20 years experience on plain and fancy work. 39 years of age, strictly sober; will go anywhere. Best references. Address C. E. C., care Southern Textile Bulletin.

WANTED—Position as overseer spinning where the job is run down and help is hard to get and keep; can save you money on the job; can furnish best references. Address H. P., care Southern Textile Bulletin.

WANTED—Position as overseer of large cloth room. Have 23 years' experience as overseer. All kinds of white goods. First class references. W. A. L., care Southern Textile Bulletin.

WANTED—Position as overseer of large cloth room. Have had 23 years experience as overseer. Most all kinds of white goods. First class references. Address W. A. L., care Bulletin.

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Railroads Allow Cotton Bag Use

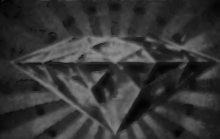
Carl R. Cunningham, manager of the traffic department of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association, reports to the headquarters of the organization that railroads of the South have taken favorable action to permit the acceptance, for transportation, of mill products when covered with cotton burlap fabrics.

The authority granted to date, he explains, will not apply to goods moving to points beyond the boundary line of the Southeast, defined as the Mississippi River on the west and the Ohio and Potomac rivers on the north. Efforts are being made, however, by Southern railroads to secure authority from their Northern and Western connections to make the decision.

The Southern Freight Association, which has approved the baling of mill products and the use of cotton baling, gives the following description: "Each bale or roll must be separately covered with burlap, fiberboard, metal strapped; cotton cloth weighing not less than 8 ounces to the square yard; cotton cloth not less than 18x22 strands to the square inch weighing not less than 3½ inches per square yard, or cotton cloth not less than 24x24 strands to the square inch weighing not less than 4½ ounces to the square yard when protected by an inner wrap of paper weighing not less than 30 pounds per ream, or two thicknesses of sulphite paper weighing not less than 90 pounds per ream (480 sheets, 24x36 inches)."

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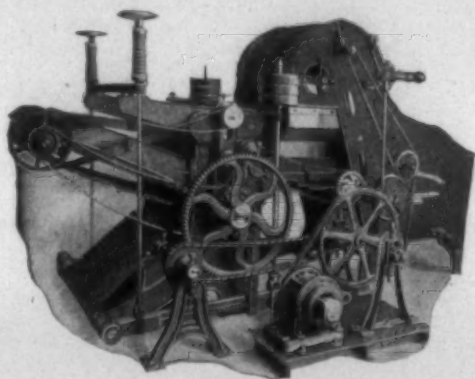
Through their selection of efficient means to advertise, they are giving proof that the products they offer to you bear the minimum cost of distribution—that those products, quality for quality, are lower in cost than products distributed either laboriously **WITHOUT** advertising or carelessly with **WASTEFUL** advertising.



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It stands for honest, known, paid circulation;
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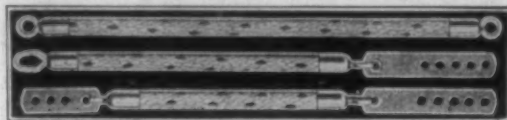
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Yarn Conditioning Machines, etc.*

Fred H. White, Southern Representative, Charlotte, N. C.

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